



BOMBAY Amateur Theatre.

FOR the Benefit of the Widow and Family of the late MR. WESSENCRAFT who have been left in most distressed circumstances.

Will be performed on FRIDAY the 28th Instant the admired
**DRAMA OF
 ROB ROY MACGREGOR**

AULD LANG SYNE,
*To conclude with the laughable and entertaining Farce of
 HONEST THIEVES.*

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday 27th and Friday the 28th Instant between the hours of 10 and 4.

Box... 2 Rupees... Upper Boxes... 4 Rupees.
 P... 6 ditto... Gallery... 2 ditto.
 N. B.—No money will be received at the doors.

Bombay, 19th November 1828.

Advertisement.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER, begs most respectfully to inform the Mercantile Community and the public in General of this Presidency, that Government have been graciously pleased to allow him to compile and publish "By authority" a work to be entitled **THE BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE DIRECTORY AND IMPORT AND EXPORT GUIDE**, which will contain all Enactments of Government regarding the Customs now in force, with every kind of information that can be procured to render the work useful.

A Prospectus of the work defining its contents more explicitly will hereafter be issued; in the mean time it is most respectfully suggested that any hints or information which may in the opinion of the merchants of this place be useful will be most thankfully and gratefully acknowledged.

The Editor of the Price Current in returning his thanks for the many kindnesses already shown him by the mercantile community of Bombay, begs to assure them that the strictest care and attention will be exerted on his part to render the Bombay Custom House Directory, worthy of their further patronage and assistance.

As it is difficult to estimate the price the work in question will be sold for, until its Contents are known and more defined it has not been fixed; communications addressed to the Editor of the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT will be thankfully received.

Bombay 19th November 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On SATURDAY the 29th instant.

The Property of Captain Pruett, Hon'ble Company's Marine

AT HIS TENTS ON THE APOLLO GREEN CONSISTING OF

Household Furniture,

PICTURES &c. &c.

At 1 o'clock will be put up a complete suit of Tents as they now stand, and a Europe Built Barouquette with a pair of Young Horses and Harness. The above may be viewed at any time
 Bombay, 19th November 1828.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL
 BY AUCTION,

Tomorrow the 20th Instant.

NEAT Household Furniture consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Glassware, Earthenware, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Plate and Plated Ware, Candlesticks, Carpeting, Dish Covers, Pieces of Superior Furniture, Chintzes.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

TWO

BUGGIES

WITH

HORSES AND HARNESS

A

BUGGY AND HARNESS

AND AN

ARAB SADDLE

HORSE

ALSO

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE BOOKS.

GIBBON'S Rome, Reynal's India, Sterne's Works, Hume and Smollett's England, Rambler, Florian's Works, Russel's Modern Europe, Pope's Works, Kelly's Reminiscences, Ecclesiastical History, Robertson's Works, Encyclopedia Britannica, and many others.

Meadows Street, 19th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
 BY AUCTION

Tomorrow the 20th Instant.

IF not previously disposed of a Bay SADDLE HORSE. The property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 19th Nov. 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
 ON COMMISSION

A NEAT

LONDON BUILT

LANDAULETTE,

PRICE RS. 1,500

Meadows Street 19th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
 FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEW

LONDON BUILT

DENNET.

PRICE RUPEES 1200,

Meadows Street 19th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
 FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A BAY

HORSE

EIGHT YEARS OLD.

EITHER FOR SADDLE OR BUGGY
 PRICE RS. 400.

Meadows Street 19th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
 FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A PAIR OF DOUBLE BARREL

PISTOLS

WITH FLINT LOCKS

BY PARKER RUPEES 300.

A SINGLE BARREL

RIFLE

WITH FLINT LOCK

BY FENTON RS 150.

A DITTO DITTO

WITH PERCUSSION LOCK

BY CALDUWOOD

PRICE RUPEES 150.

Meadows Street. 19th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
 FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

REAL

CONSTANTIA

IN QUARTER CASKS,

CONTAINING ABOUT 18 DOZEN

PRICE RUPEES 200 EACH

Meadows Street, 19th November 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A NEW PALANQUIN

SHIGRAMPOE

PRICE RS. 700

Meadows Street, 19th November 1828.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS MCCARTHY (late Commander of the Carron) begs to inform his Friends and the public that he purposes opening an Academy on the 1st January next; for the instruction of Boys in the English language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Geography with the use of the Globes.

Mr. McCarthy will also teach, on extra terms, the French Language, Rudiments of Latin, Geometry, practical and theoretical, Trigonometry, plane and spherical, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Elements of Astronomy, General principles of Surveying and laying down Maps and Plans.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS.

Boarders, for the first mentioned course of instruction up to 13 years of age, per month exclusive of stationary, ... B. Rs. 30
 Do. Do. upwards
 of 13 exclusive of stationary
 Do. Do. 42

The utmost attention will be paid to the cleanliness, Morals, and Improvement of the pupils.

Applications addressed to Capt. Thos. McCarthy, Military Square, will be duly attended to.

Bills on London

JEHANGHEER AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE have received from Calcutta a Sum in Bills of Exchange on London at 6 Months Sight which they will dispose of at 1s 9d per Rupee.

Bombay 19th November 1828.

FOR SALE

LISBON WINE in quarter Casks and Bottles—Apply to G. DE SOUZA at Mr. J. A. PEREIRA No. 7 Hummum Street.

Bombay 19th November 1828.

THIS DAY FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

A Quantity of Long & Sheeting cloth Kerseyware, Plaids of Various Descriptions, Russia Damask, Green Print, Fancy shawls, a few Dozen of recently imported Soda Water from Schweppe, Dressing Cases, Watch chains, Seals, and a Variety of other Jewelry, a few thousand Cheroots, some Joss sticks with many other useful articles.

AT NOON

Will be put up a POINTED BITCH and a BULL DOG.

FOR SALE

BY AUCTION

BY

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

On MONDAY the 1st December next and following days.

AT HIS RESIDENCE BREACH CANDY,

The Household Property Furniture and Effects

OF

WILLIAM NICOL ESQ.

CONSISTING OF Couches, Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, Chandeliers, Wardrobes &c. &c.

At noon two Carriages with 3 pair of horses, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

Catalogues will speedily be published and the property open for inspection on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the sale.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A COLLECTION of new and admired Music, a Kent Bugle Nicholson's Flutes, Flagelets, and several popular WORKS.

AMONGST WHICH.

A Second hand edition of Brown's sel Interpreting Bible with notes Plates &c in a neat half binding 2 Vols 4 to.

PRICE RS. 65.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A

BENGAL BUILT

PALANQUIN.

CARRIAGE

WITH A PAIR OF VERY

FAST TROTTING

ARAB HORSES.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A SECOND SIZE

BILLIARD TABLE

PRICE RS. 600.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A SECOND HAND ENGLISH
DENNET IN GOOD ORDER
WITH
HORSE & HARNESS
PRICE 1000 Rs.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO FRITH
BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.
A Few Copies of the Proceedings in
the Supreme Court, in the case of
BAPU GUINNESS, at Tanah; as published
in the Gazette of the 8th inst. corrected
and revised; in the form of a neat
Pamphlet at 1 Rupee per copy.
Gazette Office, 19th November 1828.

BOMBAY
REGISTER & DIRECTORY
FOR
1829.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that
on the 1st of January 1829 and on each
succeeding year, will be issued from the GA-
ZETTE PRESS, a work under the above de-
nomination; and to which their attention is
solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling
this work, have been fortunate enough to ob-
tain the permission of Government to be fur-
nished with such Information from its Records,
as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of
the work; and from other sources, hints for its
improvement, which will be most faithfully at-
tended to, and for which they feel extremely
grateful.
The work will contain an accurate CALEN-
DAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of
all the Departments under this Presidency,
with their description.
Bombay 19th November, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED
BLANK FORMS.
BILLS of Exchange, per set Rs. " 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each " " 2 "
Interest Bonds, do. " " 2 "
Respondentia Bonds do. " " 1 "
Policies of Insurance do. " " 1 "
Bills of Lading per set " " 2 "

TO BE SOLD OR LET.
THE Elegant and modern MAN-
SION on Colaba, commonly cal-
led Cowpen's Cottage, and lately occu-
pied by DAVID SEYTON Esq. It is
well worthy the consideration of any fa-
mily who is desirous of obtaining a com-
modious and airy habitation.
For particulars apply at the Office of
Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.
(c) Bombay, 12th November 1828.

FIRST CALCUTTA
LOTTERY
OF 1829.
2 Prizes of Rs. 100,000.....2,00,000
1 do of " 50,000.....50,000
2 do of " 20,000.....40,000
3 do of " 10,000.....30,000
6 do of " 5,000.....30,000
10 do of " 1,000.....10,000
20 do of " 100.....80,000
542 Prizes.....4,40,000
4476 Blanks
Applicable for the purposes
of the Lottery.....60,000
5000 Tickets.....Rs. 500,000
The first day's drawing will take
place on Thursday the 15th January
next. The two Prizes of one Lac Sica
Rupees each will be reserved and after
the 5th day's drawing one Lac will be put
in the wheel on the Morning of the 6th
days drawing, as a Floating Prize, and
the other Lac will be put in the wheel,
as a Floating Prize, on the last day's
drawing.

TICKETS at Rupees 120 each, to be
had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON
AND CO.
Bombay, 19th November 1828

**SCHEME OF THE FIRST LOT-
TERY OF 1829, FOR THE IM-
PROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF
CALCUTTA.**

2 Prizes of 100,000 each, Sa. Rs. 200,000
1 Ditto of 50,000.....50,000
2 Ditto of 20,000 ditto.....40,000
3 Ditto of 10,000 ditto.....30,000
6 Ditto of 5,000 ditto.....30,000
10 Ditto of 1,000 ditto.....10,000
500 Ditto of 100 ditto.....50,000

542 Prizes.....4,40,000
4476 Blanks

Applicable for the purposes of
the Lottery.....60,000
5000 Tickets.....Sa. Rs. 5,00,000

CONDITIONS.

1st. The 500 Tickets, which will be
drawn from the Number Wheel, on the
First day's Drawing, will be entitled to
the Prizes of Sica Rupees 160 each,
and will be paid in Cash, at the usual
period, at the Bank of Bengal.

2d. The 1st Day's Drawing will take
place on Thursday, the 15th January
next, and the 2d Day's Drawing will take
place within Twenty Days after the
First, or at such earlier period as may be
convenient, and the remaining Drawings
will proceed at the rate of Three Dra-
wings in each week, until the whole shall
be concluded.

3d. The Prizes will be paid at the
Bank of Bengal, after being examined
and certified at the Lottery Office, Thirty
Days after the conclusion of the Drawing,
without any Deduction.

4th. The Two Prizes of One Lac
Sica Rupees each, will be reserved, and
after the Fifth Day's Drawing, One
Lac will be put in the Wheel on the Mor-
ning of the Sixth Day's Drawing, as a
Floating Prize, and the other Lac will
be put in the Wheel, as a Floating Prize
on the last Day's Drawing.

5th. All Right to the Value of Prizes
in this Lottery, shall be considered to
lapse on the expiration of Three Years,
from the Date on which Payment may
become Due, and the Amount of such
Unclaimed Prizes shall then be carried to
the Credit of the Lottery Funds, and ap-
propriated to the purposes for which the
Lotteries have been established.

P. M. WYNCH, Supdt. of Lotteries.

Tickets for Sale at Rupees 120 each
(CASH) at the Office of Messrs REMING-
TON CRAWFORD AND CO.
Bombay, 19th November 1828.

NOTICE
THE DIRECTORS OF THE
LAUDABLE SOCIETIES ha-
ving deemed it expedient to discontinue
taking Madras and Bombay tickets in fu-
ture, the Public are therefore hereby
informed that no further Insurance will
be granted by those Societies on the lives
of Persons residing at those Presiden-
cies and their dependencies, from and
after the 1st January 1829.
(Sd.) ALEXANDER AND CO.
Secretaries Laudable Societies
CALCUTTA.
(1st October 1828.) (c)

Advertisement.
Limjee Bhicajee Sons and Co.
HAVE for sale at their Shop the un-
dermentioned Article a just im-
ported per Ship Bolton, from London.
Hams and Cheeses, pickled Tongues,
Sauces of sorts Mustard, Vinegar, Pearl
Barley Currant Jams Confectionary
from Hoffman consisting of Jams and
Jellies, bottled fruits for Tarts &c. Mi-
litary Equipments from Bicknell & Mo-
re. Military and Civilian's patent black silk
Stocks, velvet lining, and rich seal
Skin Forage Caps, stick On Skin for
covering Caps, Officers Patent leather waist
belts with rich gilt and plated furniture,
Infantry Officers regulation Hackle Feather
and Saxon Plumes for Cavalry or Staff
Officers Whips of Sort, Superior worsted
half Stocks, and Complete Setts, of
Grand Point Forte wires from Clementi
&c. &c. &c.
Bombay, 19th November 1828.

Advertisement.
APPLICATION having been made
to the Supreme Court of Judica-
ture at Bombay that Letters of admini-
stration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN
TWISS deceased, late a surgeon in the
Military Service of the United Company
of Merchants of England trading to the
East Indies on their Bombay Establish-
ment may be granted to MARTIN
WEST Esquire, Registrar of the said

Court, all persons interested therein are
hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th
day of November 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made
to the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Bombay that Letters of administration
of the Estate and Effects of JAMES
GWINNETT deceased late an Es-
quire in the Military Service of the United
Company of Merchants of England trading
to the East Indies on their Bombay
Establishment may be granted to MAR-
TIN WEST Esquire, Registrar of the
said Court, all persons concerned therein
are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this
18th day of November 1828.—
(2.) H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made
to the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Bombay that Letters of admini-
stration of the Estate and Effects of C.
R. N. JAMES deceased late a Lieute-
nant in the Military Service of the
United Company of Merchants of England
trading to the East Indies on their
Bombay Establishment, may be granted
to MARTIN WEST Esquire the Re-
gistrar of the said Court all persons
interested therein are hereby apprized
thereof.—Dated this 18th day of Novem-
ber 1828.

MORRIS and PUGH,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made
to the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Bombay that Letters of administration
of the Estate and Effects of JAMES
JOHNSON deceased late a Quarter
Master in the Military Service of the
United Company of Merchants of England
trading to the East Indies on their
Bombay Establishment may be granted
to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar
of the said court all persons concerned
there are hereby apprized thereof.—
Dated this 17th day of November 1828.—
(2.)

For Freight
to
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL
THE NEW SHIP
ULSTER
OF 350 TONS
James Shannon
MASTER.
TO Sail early in December, apply to
Messrs PATRICK STEWART
and Co.
Bombay, 19th November 1828.

Freight and Passage
TO
LONDON.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
ISABELLA.
OF 500 TONS
Capt. G. R. Fox.
(HONBLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)
WILL positively sail, to
the CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE and LONDON on
the 10th December.
This ship has good accommodations,
and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the
COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs.
WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.
Bombay 19th November 1828

Passage to Liverpool,
THE SHIP BENGAL
J. BISSETT
MASTER.
WILL sail on the 10th of
December. Apply to the
MASTER at the Office of
Messrs. DIROM, CARTER
AND CO.
Bombay 19th November 1828.

For Passage to England,
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
UPTON CASTLE
OF 600 TONS,

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,
OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

HAS excellent accommodation
on for Passengers, carries a
Surgeon, and will sail for
London on the 25th De-
cember, touching at the Cape if Passen-
gers offer.

For particulars, application may be
made to Capt. THACKER, at the Office
of Messrs FORBES and CO. where plans
of the Cabins may be procured.
Bombay 19th November 1828.

For Passage to London
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
BOLTON A. I.
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 600 TONS,

John Clarkson,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accom-
modations for Passengers,
carries an experienced Sur-
geon, and will sail from
Bombay positively on the 1st January
next, for particulars apply to Captain
CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs.
REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND
CO.

Bombay, 19th November, 1828.

For Freight or Passage to
LIVERPOOL.
THE FINE NEW SHIP
CONSBROOK
Captain Strachan.
BURTHEN 425 TONS.

HAS very good accommoda-
tions, and will sail on or a-
bout the 15th December.

For plans of her cabins ap-
ply at the office of Messrs. P. STEW-
ART, or to the CAPTAIN on board.

Bombay 19th November 1828.

For Passage to London,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
CHARLES KERR A. I.
BURTHEN 550 TONS,
John Brodie,
(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COY'S SERVICE)
COMMANDER.
WILL sail for LONDON
on the 1st December, has very
elegant and superior accom-
modation for Passengers, &
carries an experienced Surgeon.
Apply to Capt. BRODIE or to
Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.
Bombay 12th November 1828.

General Orders.
By the Honble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH NOVEMBER 1828:
No. 301 of 1828.—Lieutenant C. Clarke of
the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, in charge
of the Coal mines in Cutch, is placed at the
disposal of his Excellency the Commander in
Chief for Regimental duty.
No. 302 of 1828.—The extension of fur-
lough granted to Surgeon W. Dalgairns of the
13th Regiment Native Infantry under date
the 13th ultimo, on his private affairs, is
cancelled from the 15th of September last;
from which date he is allowed to remain at
Calcutta on sick certificate, and be absent
from his duty until the 15th Proximo.
No. 303 of 1828.—The Honble the Go-
vernor in Council is pleased to notify that be-
fore an Executive Engineer quits a station,
he is required to inquire into the state of the
balances standing against him on the books of
every department from which he may have
received advances, and to report to the head of
such department whether or not he admits
them to be corrected and the mode in which
they are to be adjusted, whether, on the pass-
ing of his unadmitted disbursements, the amount

of which should be specified, or by their actual liquidation.

No. 304 of 1828.—Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for the recovery of his health for a period of twelve months.

No. 305 of 1828.—Lieutenant F. R. Gordon of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

No. 306 of 1828.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Light Infantry Battalion formed at Poona in December 1826, be broken up from the date of the departure of his Majesty's 20th Regiment from that station.

No. 307 of 1828.—Surgeon V. C. Kemball is appointed to the charge of the European General Hospital at the Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon J. Don, M. D. is appointed Vaccinator to the North East Division of Guzerat vice Love deceased.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1828.

No. 308 of 1828.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that the Ahmednuggur Provincial Battalion which is at present a Military body, subject to Martial law and Military control, be converted into a Police Corps, subject to the Civil authority of the District in the Magisterial Department, and that of the officer placed in immediate command of it, and organized under such rules and orders as will be issued by the Governor in Council from the Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1828.

No. 309 of 1828.—Ensign E. Elwall of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

No. 310 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors be published in General Orders.

Letters dated the 21st of May 1828.

Para 2d.—It appearing by a statement which has been laid before us that the average amount of a full share in the off-reckoning fund in the last six years of which the accounts have reached us, has been upwards of one thousand three hundred (£1,300) we have determined to augment the advance to the shares from £750 to £1,000 per annum, which arrangement is to take effect from 1st of January last so that the next and future half yearly advances will be £500 instead of £375.

2d.—Corresponding increases will be made in the advances to the half Shaters, who will therefore hereafter receive £250 each half year instead of £200.

Letter dated 28th of May 1828.

Para.—We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Captain T. Osborne.
Surgeon V. Kemball.
Lieut. John K. Oloag.

4th.—We have permitted Captain John Watson of your Establishment to defer his return to his duty until the sailing of the first Company's Ship of next season.

Letter dated 6th June 1828.

2d Para.—From a despatch recently received from Bengal we perceive that the stoppages on account of Offreckonings are in many instances higher at yours than at the other Presidencies.

3d.—In our Military Letter to Bengal of the 26th February 1828, we directed that the Offreckoning stoppages of the Madras Presidency, which for the corresponding Ranks were in many instances lower than in Bengal should be raised to a level with those in force under the Supreme Government.

4th.—We now direct that the Offreckoning stoppages at your Presidency be equalized with those of Bengal, and Madras. This order to take effect from the 1st January 1829.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1828.

No. 311 of 1828.—Captain J. Cruikshank, Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence for one month to visit the Presidency after the 10th of December next.

No. 312 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon G. J. Griffith having tendered his resignation of the Honble Company's service the Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the same.

No. 313 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Major J. Shirreff of the 2d European Regiment to assume the Command of the Brigade at Deesa, on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield from the station.

Captain C. Crawley, Brigade Major in Cutch to take charge of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General's office from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Burns for the Presidency.

Lieutenant and Adjutant C. W. Wenn to act as Quarter Master of the Marine Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant Forster on sick certificate.

Lieutenant T. Maughan to act as Adjutant of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry during the absence of Lieutenant Hughes on leave at Poona.

Assistant Surgeon B. P. Rooke to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Bhooj, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Scott.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1828.

No. 314 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief an order issued on the 30th ultimo by the Of-

ficer Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, directing Lieutenant H. Coventry of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to take temporary charge of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion until the arrival of the officer appointed to the Command, is confirmed.

No. 315 of 1828.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from operation of the General orders by Government of the 22d October 1827 (No. 349) the officers required to serve on the personal staff of the Government, and the Commander in Chief, or in Political and Confidential Appointments.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
JOHN B. IX.
Sect. to Govt.

15 10 15 15 15

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. C. Longwith, H. V. 16th Regt, Lieut. Col. Copitt, J. Sutter, 6th Regt, N. I., Capt. Moore, Staff, Ensign James Rodgers, H. M. 20th Regt, Captain R. Ord, 24th Regt, Asst. Surgeon Wm. Poole, 46th Regt, Capt. Charles Payne, 16th Regt, Lieut. Lichner, H. Artillery, Major A. W. Browne, 11th Regt, N. I., Major Thomas Dickinson, Inspecting Engr., DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Stack, Asst. Commy, Genl, Lieut. W. A. St. Clair, Artillery, Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th Regt, Major Morse, Asst. Commy, Genl, Ensign John Ramsay, 9th Regt, N. I., Lieut. H. Hobson, 20th Regt, N. I., Lieut. Wm. Brett, Horse Artillery, Captain Goodf, 15th Regt, Lieut. Col. D. Leighton, General Staff

SHIPPING REPORTS.

15 10 15 15 15

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11th.—The H. Company's Vignat, Doos Mohamed Syang, from Surat.
14th Ship Nurbudda, F. Patrick, Master, from Persian Gulf left 1st Nov.
Do. The H. Company's Ship of War Coote, Lieut. Lowe, Master from Bassadore, 2d Nov.
17th Ship Union Castle, J. Thacker, Esq. Master from London, 22d June, no news.
18th Ship Edmonstone, Edm. Huxley, Master from India, 27th July touched at Butey a.
Passengers per The H. C. Ship of War Coote.—F. Naughton, Esq. Com. Mrs. Mailey, Per Ship Union Castle.—Mrs. Payne, Capt. Payne, Bombay Artillery, Per Ship Edmonstone.—Mr. Kork, Country Service, James Dunston Seaman.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11th.—Brig Crown, (Free Trader) John Baird Master to Greenock.
12th Ship Fifehead, W. J. Crawley, Master to Colombo and Calcutta.
15th Imam Ship Woolmany, Salla, Macquidah to Penang.
14th Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott Master to Calcutta.
16th Ship Lord Amherst, R. Edwards Master to Madras and Calcutta.
Do. Brig Nassay, Hajee Khan Master to Malabar Coast.
17th Ship Surry, Chas. Kemp Master to London.
Passengers by Bark Fishers.—John W. Paxton Esq. H. C. Service, By Bombay Castle.—Mrs. Scott and Child, Miss Pringle, Mr. Reid, 3 Children, H. M. 20th Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

FREE TRADERS.—James and Thomas, for London; Captain Cook, for London; Esther for London; Charles Kerr, for London; Dorothy, for Liverpool; Constable for Liverpool; Usher, for Liverpool; Constable for Liverpool; Garth, for Liverpool.
ADAM.—Futtyrahimjee for Kanore; Abdulbar for Mogha; Futtyrahimjee, for Persian Gulf.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—James and Thomas, Dorothy, Royal George, Charles Kerr, Usher, Cartha, Emma, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Constable, Bengal, Capt. Cook, Bolton, and Union Castle.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carroo, Kusorie, Discovery, Nurbudda and Edmonstone, and Hashmy.
ADAM.—Futtyrahimjee, Abdulbar, Futtyrahimjee and Cadizbar.

REPORT OF COMPANY'S VESSELS IN PORT

Arrivals of Company's Cruisers
Nov. 14th.—Sloop of War Coote.
Departures of Company's Cruisers None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Hinga, near Nagpur, on Wednesday the 29th of October, the Lady of Capt. Stack, Brigade Major to the Nagpore Auxiliary Horse, of a Son.
On Friday, evening the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. Conductor John Hemson, Ordnance Department, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday 13th inst. at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. T. Carr, Fitzherbert Williams Esquire, 2d Grenadier Regiment, to Maria Sarah, eldest Daughter of the late John White Esquire, H. M. 17th Dragoons.

On Wednesday 19th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. T. Brown of the 11th Regt, N. I. to Mary Charleston, Daughter of Lieut. Col. Kennett, 23d Regt, N. I.

DEATHS.

In the Fort, on Tuesday the 11th Instant, after

only a few days illness, Framjee Jewjee, a respectable Parsee Merchant, aged 39 years.

In the Fort, on Wednesday the 12th Instant, after only a few days illness, Muncherjee Eduljee, a respectable Parsee Merchant, aged 29 years.

On Thursday evening the 13th inst. Elizabeth Ann, the infant Daughter of Mr. Conductor John Hemson Ordnance Department, aged 7 days.

On the morning of the 18th instant Mr. James Howe, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Courier Press, aged 33 years, most deeply and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Having been lately amused with the perusal of an extract from one of the English Newspapers, in which the outline of a plan is given for the construction of "an apparatus for flying with" I was led to give so curious a subject some little consideration, more particularly as I might someday or other, find it rather convenient in this country;—and after having carefully examined the means by which it is there proposed to propel this machine through the atmospheric air,—in any given direction, and with a considerable velocity, I am fully convinced, that ingenious and plausible as they appear, they will never be found adequate to its accomplishment.

While the result of my inquiry has impressed me with this conviction, it has at the same time confirmed me in the belief, that there is a possibility of affecting this singular purpose, and of obviating that difficulty which has hitherto, I believe, been found to be insurmountable, viz. That of regulating the motion, and giving any required direction to a body floating in the atmospheric air.

The means by which in my opinion, this very desirable object is to be attained are very simple, and when I have fully developed them, I entertain some slight hopes of being able to demonstrate their practicability. The following is a sketch of the plan which I propose:—having a machine constructed of strong Canvas covered with oiled silk, and made up somewhat in the form of a parachute, with its base closed to two thirds of its extent, and having a strong central metallic rod for its support, on which a slide plays. To this slide the vanes of the parachute are fixed, by means of rods similar to those of a common umbrella, and the Piston rod of a steam engine is to be attached to it, in such a manner, as to put the Vanes into a state of rapid expansion and contraction at every stroke, thus causing a most forcible and rapid rush of air upwards to supply the imperfect vacuum formed.

The force or ascensional power of a machine so constructed, may be calculated to a considerable degree of accuracy, and the result which it furnishes, will I think prove beyond a doubt, that the surplus power obtained is amply sufficient for the purpose in view.

It has been well ascertained, that the force of wind upon a Square foot of Surface is very nearly as the Square of its velocity, i.e. if on a Square board of one foot in surface, exposed to a wind, there be a pressure of one pound, another wind, with double the velocity will press the board with a force of four pounds and so on in the same ratio. Hence it follows, that if a body of Atmospheric air impinges against a surface with the velocity of 117.36 feet in a Second, or 80 miles per Hour it will produce an impetus sufficient to counterpoise—31,490 avoirdupois pounds for every Square foot of its extent. From these data it is clearly evident, that by having a parachute constructed of the before mentioned materials—and of dimensions such as to have vanes 20 feet long, and making a base when at their fullest extent of 28 feet in diameter, that it will present a surface of upwards of 600 feet square, and consequently will be struck, at the moment of Expansion, when the upward rush of air with the preceding velocity flies to supply the vacuum formed, with a force equivalent to 18600 lbs.

A high pressure Steam Engine, on Perkins's principle, weighing about 1800 lbs would, in my opinion, be found amply sufficient to generate the required power; now by deducting its weight—and making an allowance of 2500 lbs more—for the Canvas—central rod, vanes, and fuel, it will leave a balance of power amounting to 14300 lbs. The most severe gales of wind travel with a velocity of from 30 to 60 miles an hour, so that it follows, as a natural consequence; that, with the preceding excess of power, not only a rapid perpendicular ascent may be effected,—but by simply changing the elevation or declination of the Parachute, it may be propelled in any direction at pleasure, even in the wind's eye, with a velocity of 8 or 10 miles per hour—and when before the wind at the rate of 20 or 30 in the same space of time.

It may be remarked here, that there is not the slightest necessity, for a machine possessing such wonderful powers of locomotion to be exposed to any bad weather, as its excursions will almost invariably be overland and only at the distance of a few hundred feet from its surface, so that the aeronauts may be safely deposited on Terra Firma in the course of a few minutes.

Any objection which may be made to the return stroke, down may, I think not only be obviated, but by a very simple contrivance be rendered subservient to the general purpose of propulsion, viz by making the returning air strike upon a hollow vessel opposite to the open third of the base of the parachute, and fixed to its central rod, having two large tubes issuing from it, with their open extremities pointed upwards against a flat surface, so as to act as a sort of reflected power. To conclude (Mr. Editor) I think you will

join me in the regret, that our enterprising Countrymen Captains Parry and Clapperton had not been furnished with the above mentioned very useful machine, as by it, the former might have started in some clear frosty morning from this Hecla, proceeded to survey the Axis of the Globe, and after determining one of the most interesting geographical problems of the Age, returned back in time to enjoy a hearty dinner and chuckle over his unparalleled exploit. By the same means the latter unfortunate traveller, might have safely traced the course of the mysterious Niger—which traverses the breadth of Africa in an Easterly direction, and would have enabled him to have set at rest for ever, that question, which has given rise to the keenest discussion, and been the theme of the wildest speculation, for more than half a century; viz. whether or not it be *de usque* a river, the water of which is discharged into some large inland sea, or lost and evaporated in the arid bosom of some sandy desert, whether it communicates with the Congo by a retrograde course or only turns out to be, as many of the learned have conjectured a tributary to each of the mighty Egyptian Niles.

If the above observations possess sufficient interest to excite a spirit of enquiry among the lovers of Science in this Country, the author of them is fully convinced, that their concentrated talents are not only adequate to the demonstration of the practicability or impracticability of any plan having for its view, a similar object; but if well directed might give definite solutions to many doubtful and difficult questions connected with science which are at present neglected. The depressing influence of the climate, is frequently adduced, as one of the principal causes of that degree of apathy and neglect, which is evinced towards the prosecution of scientific inquiry in this Country; but whilst I admit that this is partly the case, and that the smooth current of the lives of a very great proportion of our countrymen are too faithfully portrayed in the following line from Maytal,

"Prædeo, poto, cæco, ludo, lego, cæco, quiesco."

Yet amongst the class who do not relish this vegetating species of Existence, I am inclined to suppose that the want of interest displayed, is more imaginary than real, and originates, in a great measure, from the want of a proper channel of communication, by means of which their sentiments and opinions might be collected and conveyed.

EUROCLYDON

ORIGINAL.

WHAT IS LOVE?

Say, what is Love? the thoughtless maiden cries,

How doth he live, where doth he dwell?

Her question proves she never bathed his sighs,

Non ever felt his tears her blue-eyes swell,

'Tis affection bent on one.

We fondly love, yet scarce know why,

A minute space, that love is won,

Which with Death alone, can dye.

'Tis smiles, 'tis rapture, passing all;

We ever felt of sweet before,

A brilliant dream we ne'er recall

Without a sigh, to think 'tis o'er.

'Tis life, 'tis health, 'tis sweetest sleep

Where the loved images still you see,

Though you would rather, vigils keep,

To con the words, they spoke to thee.

It makes the dewy fields of green

And heaven's beauteous vault of blue

Bright novelties (though often seen)

Which seem to smile alone for you.

At makes the step so light, our feet

Disdain the humble earth to know,

When bounding with our love to meet,

But makes them, when we part, move slow.

How does he live? on hopes and fears

And lovers feed him night and day,

His sweetest food, on sighs and tears,

Which they with holy ardour pay.

How live? he'll catch a parting sigh

And banquet on it, for a year,

Or watch, till from some drooping eye

His lips are moistened by a tear,

So he doth live! where does he dwell?

What tower does he make his home?

That is not easy, maid, to tell

For love is strongly given to roam.

Sometimes he dwells in ray lips

And lurks within a playful smile,

With hoarse words his arrow tips

And laughs in safety all the while.

Sometimes he hides in tresses fair

Whose silken ringlets love entwine,

And lays amid that glossy hair

Like diamonds in a golden mine.

It's ever found in pensive eyes,

Yet couched in dimples he doth dwell

There love secure in ambush lies,

As Hermit living in a cell.

Sometimes, in meeting tips they say

He's found, or oft with magic art

He hovers in a melting lay

And steals into your softened heart.

And thus he lives 'midst smiles and flowers
Nursed by young hope, by Beauty led
Pass but a few bright fleeting hours,
And love, ungrateful love, is fled

The symptoms sad of love's decay
In cold averted looks are shown,
When love is lost too late we pray
We never had its sweetness known.

Though in his nature Love's divine
He oft consumes in his own fire,
Or will in slow consumption pine,
In cold indifference expire,

And bitterly we mourn the dead,
Oh! folly here the error lies,
Tears should be for the living shed,
'Tis the surviving heart which dies.

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office, 1st October 1828

EXCHANGE &c.

—On London, at 6 months sight 1 1/2
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 1 1/2
—Madras, at 30 days sight, 99 1/2

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 1/2
Unremittable do. 106 1/2 do. per 0 1/2
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened
Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1/2
B'by, per 0 1/2 Siccans.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210 1/2 Ditto.

FRIGHTS.

London... Per Ton
China... Per Caddy, } Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER 1828.

On Monday the 17th arrived the UPTON Castle from London the 22d June; and yesterday the EDWARDS from China the 27th July; the former ship adds nothing to our Intelligence, nor does the latter any. Files of English Papers, the latter Ship announces that the China Market still continues in a very depressed state, and that Cotton was selling at 5 to 6 Taie per Picul, MALWA Opium at 850 Dollars per Chest.

To any one who has but even slightly attended to the course of events for the last quarter of a century, it must have been apparent that a change of no ordinary kind has been effected in the feeling of the greater portion of the civilized world:—Nor can the Philanthropist less with delight, than the Philosopher with interest have observed the causes and the effects of that change. The former, with eye lighted up, by the benevolent exultation of his heart, must have watched the glow of good feeling, as it kindled from one heart to another, and darting his glance thro' the gloom that would veil futurity from his view, rested it, with delight, on some golden spot, in time, when one pure flame shall warm the heart of his fellow creatures and when, no longer tossed by conflicting interests, they shall have discovered that each individual's happiness is the interest of the whole, and the happiness of the whole, the interest of each individual. The latter will have seen with pride, that the improvement of man's physical condition, is but the effect of his intellectual advancement, and that, if knowledge is not good itself, it is the source of all good to Man.

If we were making observations for the purpose of displaying our penetration merely, we should deem ourselves exceedingly unfortunate in the choice of our theme, and should feel little surprised, if we were told that we had given ourselves a trouble, almost as unnecessary, as it would be to proclaim that the sun gives warmth; for no extraordinary acuteness is here required.—the origin of our remarks may be said to lay on the very surface of events, and courts—may I say itself on the gaze of the most careless. In here then thus bringing them particularly to notice, we are actuated by the idea that, we could not more appropriately preface an article, having for its aim the interest of a class of our fellow creatures of whom, in general, but little is said; but whose origin

gives them strong claims on British Sympathy.—We mean the Indo Britons.

In glancing over the varieties of the population of this Country, we have been struck by the singular feature in the Indo-British character, that they only, nearly wholly, suffer themselves to depend on the British Government, for the means of existence, and look to it wholly for the bettering their circumstances, while from their general knowledge of the natives, and the country, one would imagine, that a wide field lay open, for the exercise, of their energies, and of successful competition with the Native, and European population, in the various walks of Industry and Commerce.—We have considered this, as that to which, may chiefly be attributed their present inferior station and our belief in the extensive influence of the feeling, we have alluded to above, which first inspired us with the idea, at length induced us to undertake the advocacy of the Indo-Britons interests, and we trust will encourage us in our progress, induced us to anticipate, with no small degree of confidence, much assistance, in our endeavours, to point out, what appeared the best means of permanently ameliorating their condition, and progressively improving it, & we enter at we may be credited when we assert that, while we shall feel grateful for such assistance, our pride will be highly gratified by being made the instrument, of extending the benefits of liberality, and bringing within the reach of their action this, as yet, but little thought of class of individuals.—It is only necessary, to draw the attention, of the least thinking to the increased, and still increasing Indo-British population of India, to convince them, the sources, on which these, have been accustomed to rely, for the means of support must, at no very distant period, be inadequate to the purpose; and how harrowing must it be, to every feeling bosom, to meditate on the necessary consequences of such an occurrence.—A class of beings, forming, as it were, a link between the European and Native Community, who from such circumstance it might be supposed might claim relationship to both and connect both, in one bond of interest, but whose claim is allowed by neither,—becoming a separate community, with separate, & as would also be, opposite interests.—With numbers continually increasing, and means of support, at best, remaining stationary.—Their lot for the most part, must be humiliation, debasement, and criminality.—But let it not be supposed, that the Society at large will have nothing to regret, or dread on account of the Indo-Britons unhappy condition.—Humbled by others, and, by that means, debased in their own estimation, those, who cannot obtain a livelihood honestly, will have nothing but the dread of punishment to deter them from resorting to criminal pursuits as the means of obtaining it.—How slight this check in the absence of self respect, we need not say. Crime will render them desperate, and emboldened, by want & despair, it is difficult to predict, what enterprises they may not engage in, or what confusion they may not create.

We cannot think we shall be thought to have drawn here a strained description of what may be anticipated with regard to the Indo-British, if some means be not adopted to prevent these consequences.—We are sure these are but natural results to be expected from their situation, and what we have said, would be equally applicable to any set of beings similarly placed in any society in the world.

We are however far from supposing that whatever mischief, or confusion they might be able to create, it would ever be out of the power of the British to crush any attempt at unsettling their rule; but we imagine that this consideration would hardly reconcile them (the British) to such a state of things, when the reflection would force itself on them, that, by timely care, it might have been prevented; when they would consider, that those beings, instead of filling them with alarm for their property and their lives, might have been made the firm, and faithful supporters of the laws for the security of both; instead of crowding their jails with wretches, they might have been made the inhabitants of thriving cities, where their industry, enterprise, and talents might have made them the productive subjects of that state of which they had become the degraded pests; that instead of being expelled, for crimes, its territories, they might have been made a population adding to its strength, and on whose loyalty it might place the firmest reliance; instead of furnishing the scaffold with victims they might have been made the respectable, honest, and happy fathers of industrious families transmitting to their children, and their children's children the precepts of that christian morality, and honest industry which had made them wealthy and contented, and a love for that state that is, stimulated their enterprise and had encouraged, and supported them in its progress.

On viewing the two pictures, we have here thus contrasted, we are sure, it must need no argument, from us, to shew which ought to be the object of choice, and that we shall not be considered too bold in asserting, it is the duty of every one, having the smallest spark of Philanthropy, or Patriotism in his

bosom to aid in its realization. The present seems a peculiarly auspicious time for, the entering on such a project. Already has the voice of liberality spread far and wide, and its re-echo has proved not without effect; already has the cause of the Hindoo-Briton arrested the attention of talent of the highest order, and if that could add any thing to its weight, of talent in the highest rank.—Let none then now hold themselves excused from this duty, because they have not leisure to digest systems, or enter into discussions; those unable to do so, may yet be able to furnish hints which it will be our delight to turn to advantage, and those who cannot do either, can at least assist in disseminating what the labours, and research of others may produce.—With them then rest the praise of the results of our undertaking—rich indeed will be their reward in contemplating the good they will have effected—the approval of their own hearts, and the consciousness of the approval of their God.

But we conclude, we would say to the Hindoo-British, we conceive we have a just claim on their most cordial co-operation.—It would be most unjustifiable, in them, to expect that while they evinced a complete apathy regarding their condition others should labor for their advantage;—Nor is it to be supposed that any effectual means can be devised for their good, unless a thorough knowledge of their capacities, feelings, wants and condition can be arrived at, which must come in a great measure from themselves.—It therefore becomes a pressing duty on them to assist the benevolent intentions of others in their behalf.—Our pages will be ever open, and our ready attention will be ever given to both, and the only praise we desire, is whatever may be due to the merit of having suggested a mode of pressing more particularly on the notice of the public, a cause, to which their own good feeling must guarantee success.

We are requested to state that the Amateurs have been unavoidably compelled to make some alteration in the entertainments announced for Friday the 28th instant, but are happy to be enabled, in consequence of the unexpected assistance of some Amateurs who have kindly come forward on the occasion, to fulfill their former promise of playing Rob Roy; that the public will lose nothing in this arrangement, we are thoroughly convinced, from our knowledge into whose hands the principal characters have fallen, and we can only repeat the hope formerly expressed that the anxiety which the Amateurs evince to please will meet with the countenance and support which it so well deserves.

We observe with pleasure that the Editor of the Bombay Price Current has undertaken the publication of a work, which we have no doubt will be eminently useful, and fully merit the support of the mercantile Community of this Presidency; it is to be entitled "The Bombay Custom House Directory and Import and Export Guide." The Title that the Compiler has given to the forthcoming work, opens a large field for the display of the various information, he must necessarily have acquired from his situation under Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NOVEMBER, 5th.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Siccans Rs. 32 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
100 1/2 Madras Rupees per 100 Siccans Rs. 30 Premium
Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Siccans Rs. 30 Do.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
100 1/2 Madras Rupees per 100 Siccans Rs. 28 Do.
Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August, 1825. At the rate of Subscription viz.
100 1/2 Madras Rupees, 100 Siccans Rupees.... 3 1/2 Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4—Ship Balguerrie Stutenberg, Capt. J. Charles, from Bordeaux, 25th June.

DEPARTURES.

Nov 4—Ship Anacharis, Capt. L. Bernard, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Balguerrie Stutenberg, Captain Joseph Charles Burk Shah Byramgore, Captain H. W. Berts. Brig Macauley, Captain J. Aiken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Bellary, on the 29th October, Mrs. Colonel Fraser, of Daughter,
On the 2d November, the Lady of Captain Moberly, Deputy Secretary Military Board of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's Church, on the 1st November, Mr. John Maddox, to Miss Mary Ritchie.
At St. George's Church, on Wednesday the 5th Instant, by the Rev. R. W. Moorsom, B. A. Junior Chaplain, Mr. Robert Ware Thorpe, to Miss Jane Elizabeth Bredin.

DEATHS.

At Negapatam, on the 28th October, Caroline Elizabeth, the only surviving child of the late Mr. R. M. Malbon, aged 9 years, 6 months, and 7 days.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Oct. 27, 1825. 25 8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.) 24 8
0 8 Dist. Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Dist. 1 0
At Far New ditto Dist. 0 4

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Buy. CALCUTTA. Sell.
1 10 1/2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 11 1/2 a 20
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. 91 0 a 92 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes 7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit 6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy. CALCUTTA. Sell.
1 10 1/2 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 11 1/2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

October 23.—French Ship Actif, B. D. Chevalere, from Bordeaux the 22d April, Madras the 8th October
25 Ship Lord Lyndock.—Beadle, from London the 22d May and Madras the 15th October.
Passengers per Ship Lord Lyndock.—Beadle commander From London:—Mrs. Barton; Misses Pattle, Mitchell, Lumsden, Phillips and Savi; George Barton, Esq. Merchant; Messrs. Chalmers, Towryood, Pott, Bush, and Spencer, Cadets; Messrs. Thomas Phillips and John Phillips, From Madras:—Mrs. Molony; E. Barnett, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; and Captain Barry, Madras Army.

DEPARTURES.

NONE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Chatterack, Sylhet, on Tuesday evening, the 14th October, Mrs. D. E. Shadlworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NONE.

DEATHS.

At Burdwan, on the 17th October, after a short illness Charles, the second son of Mr. John McLean, aged 3 years and 6 months
At Howrah, on the 24th October, Emma Augusta Spencer Rogers, aged 3 years, 2 months and 3 days

Head-Quarters, Simla, 4th October, 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

3d Foot.

Ensign J. H. Isaac to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mackey deceased, 29th September, 1828.

E. M. Clarke, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Isaac promoted, 29th September, 1828.

20th Foot.

Ensign Frederick Horn to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cochrane promoted, 17th May, 1828.

W. Frith, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Horn promoted, 17th May, 1828.

14th Foot.

Ensign W. Graham to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Inglis deceased, 21st May, 1828.

C. B. Roche, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Graham promoted, 21st May, 1828.

30th Foot.

Ensign D. Campbell to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Atherton promoted, 29th September, 1828.

James Clerk, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Campbell promoted, 29th September 1828

Memoranda.

The Promotion of Ensign J. B. Wyatt of the 47th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice Atherton promoted, is cancelled.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY THOMAS RIGBY.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

In the List of Promotions published in the General Order of the 8th August last, in continuation of the Remarks opposite the Appointment of Ensign Graham to the 41st Foot—add "and the Appointment of Ensign Graham to the 14th Foot."

Division Orders by Major General Pice, under dates the 10th and 12th ultimo, the former directing Cornet Pratt, 16th Lancers, to proceed by Water for the purpose of joining his Corps at Meerut, and the latter ordering Private John Gaffney, 11th Light Dragoons, to be sent to the Lunatic Hospital, at Calcutta, are countersigned.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

11th Light Dragoons—Major Smith, from 20th November to the 19th of February 1829, on Medical Certificate, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, and there apply for leave to return to England on the same account.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Butler, from 20th November to the 19th of February 1829, on Medical Certificate, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, and there apply for leave to return to England on the same account.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Blackwell, Two Months from date of embarkation at Singapore to proceed to the Presidency, and thence to England for Two Years, from date of embarkation, on most urgent private affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Pay Master Grimes, from the 2d August to the 25th of October, to enable him to join his Regiment.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

WILLOUGHBY COTTON.

Adj. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

English Extracts,

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 29th MAY, 1828.

No notice having been taken by the Court of Directors of the representations made to them first verbally in a personal interview between the Chair and a deputation from the East India Trade Committee, and subsequently by memorial addressed, at their suggestion, to the Court, remonstrating, on behalf of the Calcutta Community, against their perseverance in levying the Stamp Duty; notice, you will be glad to learn, has been given in Parliament by Sir James Mackintosh of his intention to bring the matter under the consideration of the House of Commons on its meeting after the present adjournment, and we shall then apprise you of what may then transpire upon the subject: we apprehend however, that Regulation has been registered according to law in your Courts, that the House will not be able to entertain the question, and in that case the only course will be to proceed by way of appeal to the King in Council, for which purpose the usual papers from your side necessary to ground proceedings upon here, are we understand shortly looked for.

It will be satisfactory to you to learn that another of your grievances in India has at length been taken up in Parliament, we mean the question that has latterly been raised as to real property in the hands of an Executor or Administrator being assets applicable to the payment of the debts of a Testator or Intestate. A Bill has been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Ferguson, the objects of which are to make all such property situated within or under the general and local Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of the respective Presidencies liable to the payment of debts, whether special or simple contract, and to confirm and make valid all conveyances and assurances heretofore made by Executors and Administrators of real Estates so situated, the same as if they had been executed by the deceased parties in their life time:—And we hope and trust to be able to advise you before the close of the present Session that it has actually passed into a law.

By the accompanying copy of an Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the East India Trade Committee at a Meeting on the 22d instant, you will see that another Bill of considerable importance to your Commercial Interests is also under preparation by Government to be introduced this Session, namely a Bill for extending to India a system of Bankrupt Laws. As soon as the Bill shall have been brought into Parliament, we will forward you a Copy of it for your information. It is grounded on the draft of a Bill framed and sent home by the Judges of your Supreme Court, and with the revival of the most com-

petent authorities of this country will be referred back to the reconsideration of the Judges in Calcutta, after passing through its first stage in the House, which will afford time for due deliberation upon the details of so important a measure.

No further progress we regret to say has yet been made in the question regarding the modification of the duty upon East India Sugar, and we now fear the consideration of this highly important subject must be still further delayed in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Trade, and of the other changes that have occurred within these few days in the administration of the country: but every effort will be made when the new arrangements are completed to obtain the reduction in the duty which we have been so long and so strenuously contending for. It will however, necessarily take some time before Mr. Grant's successor can become so familiar with the details of this question as he was.

Extract from the Minutes of the East India Trade Committee.

LONDON, MAY 22, 1828.

The Chairman having been informed, that it was in contemplation to introduce a Bill into Parliament, to extend to India the laws of this country affecting Bankrupts instructed the Secretary to apply to the Secretary to the India Board for any information which he could furnish him on the subject.

The Secretary accordingly waited upon Mr. Courtenay and the following is the substance of the information which he obtained.

A draft of Bill has been transmitted to the Government of this Country by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, the principle of which is in accordance with the Bankrupt Laws obtaining here. It is, however, considered a matter of great difficulty to apply the details to the existing state of our Indian possessions without very considerable modifications. The Government have therefore deemed it expedient to submit the draft to some of the most eminent lawyers acquainted with that department of our jurisprudence. Under their revision it is expected that the Bill will shortly be laid before Parliament, when it will forthwith be printed in order that the parties interested may have ample time for considering the subject pending its discussion. It is thought however, that its importance will demand, that it should not be passed through the House of Commons this session, but, with the alterations and amendments which may be proposed, that it should be referred back to the Indian Judges for the reconsideration previous to its being presented in a future session for the sanction of the Legislature.

The Committee impressed with the great importance of the measure, as involving the security of the equitable rights of those who are in any wise concerned in the trade of India; and desirous that the several houses who are connected with the Committee should be apprized of the state of the question, as far as it has come to their knowledge, direct the Secretary to communicate the same in an extract from their minutes relative thereto.

A true Extract,
(Signed) JOHN BRADY,
Secretary East India Trade Committee.

LITERARY GAZETTE, MAY 17.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Chronicles of the Canongate. Second Series By the Author of *Waverley*, &c. 3 vols. Edinburgh, Cadell and Co.; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

HAVING been published early in the week, many of our readers will have read this historical novel before our review of it can be laid before them. For the rest, as the bad translators from the French say, they will peruse it so soon, that any elaborate criticism of ours would be worse than wasted, even were we at this time of day inclined to deliver opinions upon the Author of *Waverley*. We shall therefore, content ourselves with observing, that the period of Scottish history here illustrated by his pen, seems always to have left a strong impression on the mind of Sir Walter Scott. Of the battle of Hymildon Hill he made a dramatic poem; and the conflict between the Chattan and the Clan Kay, on the North Inch of Perth, forms one of the most remarkable of the Tales of a Grandfather (see that work, vol. ii. p. 67). In the present publication we have the characters of the same era drawn out in fuller proportions from King Robert III. to Henry Wynd, the valiant citizen of Perth, whose alliance so largely contributed to win the field for the Clan Chattan; some fictitious personages introduced; and the whole wrought into

a *Chronicle* (if such a composition can with propriety be so called) of vivid and striking reality. The circumstances are related with all the force of actual truth; the *dramatis personæ* are developed either with historical fidelity or a keen perception of human nature in those fierce and barbarous times; and king, prince, noble, citizen, clansman, retainer, glee-maiden, &c. are individualised with the skill of an acute observer, who had lived among the chivalrous barons, warlike burghers, and wild Highlanders,—amidst the feuds and brawls,—of the closing years of the fourteenth century.

We do not, however, mean to say that the facts of history or of individual character have been scrupulously adhered to; on the contrary, they have been disregarded when it suited the author to shape his narrative into a higher, more affecting, or more tragical tone. Thus, Henry Wynd, the little bandy-legged saddler of tradition, who for half a French crown periled his life in mortal combat, is elevated into the best armourer in Scotland,—an athlete of good bodily appearance, and a heroic soul. The Chief of the Clan Kay is a creature of superstition and romance, whose imagined conduct has a leading influence throughout the tale. The death of the unfortunate Duke of Rothsay is brought about by other causes and other instruments than our annals have assigned, though the principal incidents of his sad fate, as report has handed them down, have been preserved with appalling minuteness.

In other respects, the *Fair Maid of Perth*, the daughter of Simon Glover, a worthy citizen of that place, though adorned with great perfections, is, like most of the author's heroines, rather uninteresting. We are never afraid of aught that is threatened of danger to our heroine; and she reaches her apotheosis without affording us any extraordinary degree of pleasure. The imagined citizens of Perth are admirably conceived. Henbane Dinning, a learned and travelled leech or pottinger, is a powerful agent in the drama; and Simon Glover himself, Balvie Craigdallie, Oliver Proudfoot, bonnet-maker, Griffin not of that ilk but of that inn, &c. &c. are all faithfully painted, and cleverly contrasted; whilst Mrs. Proudfoot, Dorothy Glover the domestic of Simon, Luckie Shoobred the Smith's housekeeper, and Louise the glee woman, serve, with them, not only to display the manners of the age, but to carry on the business of the story. Of the genuine persons known to us by record, King Robert, simple-hearted and warren; his gay and thoughtless son Rothsay; and his brother the crafty and ambitious Duke of Albany, are finely developed. The Black Douglas is not perhaps so accurately depicted; indeed he is more peculiarly and forcibly drawn by several ancient writers; but still he is a bold sketch upon the canvass of Sir Walter's grouping. Of the equally potent Earl of March we do not see much; but these mighty feudal lords, together with their followers, priests and monks, Sir Patrick Charteris, provost of Perth, Ramorny master of the horse to the Duke of Rothsay, Evio, his page, Bonthron a ruffian, the foster-father and brothers of the chieftain of Clan Kay, and many inferior characters,—are stamped with the masterly touch of our great delineator of the men and manners of ancient as well as modern days. Of his powers in this respect, nearly the whole of the last volume is a remarkable example: the catastrophe of Rothsay in Falkland castle; and still more, the contest of the clans on the Inch of Perth, are not surpassed by any thing he has ever done. The latter we are inclined to class above the matchless tournament in *Iranhoe*, inasmuch as its reality and deep tragedy are superior to the show and chivalry of that superb picture. But the most original and striking feature in this production is, that the author has contrived to invest the character of a coward with the finest of our sympathies. This is an entirely novel idea; and we wonder when we find that such a being—the general scoff, derision, and at best pity of all preceding times and writers—is, by a magical charm and a just view of nature, rendered one for whom our feelings are warmly excited, and for whose destiny our tears are made to flow.

With these preliminaries we shall proceed to a brief epitome of the *Fair Maid of Perth*, and a few quotations to exemplify her *Chronicle*. The book opens on St. Valentine's eve; King Robert is holding his court in the Dominican convent at Perth; and we become acquainted with the inhabitants of that city who are necessary to the tale, especially with Katie Glover, whose rare beauty inspires all hearts, from that of the heir-apparent to Henry Wynd the armourer, and Gonachar, a Highland youth, apprentice to Simon Glover, over whose connexion a mystery hangs, till he is discovered to be the only son of the head of Clan Kay. During the Valentine revels, when chivalry bent at the shrine of female loveliness with perfect devotion, though sometimes not with perfect purity, the fair daughter of

the Glover was an object of universal attraction. A midnight attempt to carry her off, by Rothsay, and Ramorny and his other adherents, is defeated by the brave Smith, who was her Valentine; and who in the effiand chops off the hand of the luckless master of the prince's horse. Other scenes and events succeed on Shrove Tuesday, or Easter's Eve; when Proudfoot, a good-natured bonser, who is always imitating the Smith is mistaken for his prototype, and assassinated by Bonthron, in revenge for this wound. The corpse is found on the morning of Ash Wednesday, and the hardly appeased tumults in the city, occasioned by the gallant affair at Simon Glover's are renewed against the reckless courtiers with greater fury than before. The rumour runs at first that Henry Smith has been murdered; which throws the Fair Maid, who had hitherto been coy and cold to his addresses, off her guard; and the following ensues.

"Catharine ran through the streets of Perth in a manner which at another moment would have brought on her the attention of every one who saw her hurrying on with a reckless impetuosity, wildly and widely different from the ordinary decency and composure of her step and manner, and without the plaid, scarf, or mantle which women of good, of fair character and decent rank universally carried round them, when they went abroad. But, distracted as the people were, every one inquiring in telling the cause of the tumult, and most recounting it different ways, the negligence of her dress, and discomposure of her manner, made no impression on any one; and she was suffered to press forward on the path she had chosen, without attracting more notice than the other females, who, stirred by anxious curiosity or fear, had come out to inquire the cause of an alarm so general—it might be to seek for friends, for whose safety they were interested. As Catharine passed along, she felt all the wild influence of the agitating scene; and it was with difficulty she forbore from repeating the cries of lamentation and alarm which were echoed around her. In the meantime, she rushed rapidly on, embarrassed like one in a dream, with a strange sense of a dreadful calamity, the precise nature of which she was unable to define, but which implied the terrible consciousness, that the man who loved her so fondly, whose good qualities she so highly esteemed, and whom she now felt to be dearer than perhaps she would before have acknowledged to her own bosom, was murdered and most probably by her means. * * * *"

"Without knowing what she sought, except the general desire to know the worst of the dreadful report, she hurried forward to the very spot, which of all others her feelings of the preceding day would have induced her to avoid. Who would, upon the evening of Shrove-tide, have persuaded the proud, the timid, the shy, the rigidly decorous Catharine Glover, that before mass on Ash Wednesday she should rush through the streets of Perth, making her way amidst tumult and confusion, with her hair unbound, and her dress disarranged, to seek the house of that same lover, who she had reason to believe, had so grossly and indelicately neglected and affronted her, as to pursue a low and licentious amour! * * *"

"At length, without any distinct idea of her own purpose, she stood before her lover's door, and knocked for admittance. The silence which succeeded the echoing of her hasty summons, increased the alarm which had induced her to take this desperate measure. 'Open, Henry!' she cried. 'Open, if you yet live! Open, if you would not find Catharine Glover dead upon your threshold!' As she cried thus frantically to ears which she was taught to believe were stopped by death, the lover she invoked opened the door in person, just in time to prevent her sinking on the ground. The extremity of his ecstatic joy upon an occasion so unexpected, was qualified only by the wonder which forbade him to believe it real, and by his alarm at the closed eyes, half-opened and blanched lips, total absence of complexion, and apparently total cessation of breathing. Henry had remained at home, in spite of the general alarm, which had reached his ears for a considerable time, fully determined to put himself in the way of no brawls that he could avoid; and it was only in compliance with a summons from the magistrate, which as a burgher, he was bound to obey, that, taking his sword and buckler from the wall, he was about to go forth for the first time unwillingly, to pay his service, as his tenure bound him. 'It is hard,' he said, 'to be put forward in all the town feuds, when the fighting work is so detestable to Catharine. I am sure there are enough of wenchers in Perth that say to their gallants, "Go out—do your devoir bravely and win your lady's grace!" and yet they send not for their lovers, but for me, who cannot do the duties of a man to protect a minstrel woman, or of a burgher who fights for the honour of his town, but this

peevish Catharine uses me as if I were a brawler and brawler!" Such were the thoughts which occupied his mind, when, as he opened his door to issue forth, the person dearest to his thoughts, but when he certainly least expected to see, was present to his eyes, and dropped into his arms. His mixture of surprise, joy, and anxiety, did not deprive him of the presence of mind which the occasion demanded. To place Catharine Glover in safety, and recall her to herself, was to be thought of before rendering obedience to the summons of the magistrates, however pressing; that had been delivered. He carried his lovely burden, as light as a feather, yet more precious than the same quantity of purest gold, into a small bedchamber which had been his mother's. It was the most fit for an invalid, as it looked into the garden, and was separated from the noise of the tumult. "H. re, Nurse—Nurse Shoolbred—come quick—come for death and life—here is one wants thy help!" Up trotted the old dame. "If it should prove any one that will keep thee out of the scuffle—for she also had been aroused by the noise,—but what was her astonishment, when, placed in love and reverence on the bed of her late mistress, and supported by the athletic arms of her foster son, she saw the apparently lifeless form of the Fair Maid of Perth. "Catharine Glover!" she said; "and, Holy Mother—a dying woman, as it would seem!" "Not so, old woman," said her foster-son; "the dear heart throbs—the sweet breath comes and returns! Come thou, that may aid her more meetly than I—bring water—essences—whatever thy old skill can devise. Heaven did not place her in my arms to die, but to live for herself and me." With an activity which her age little promised, Nurse Shoolbred collected the means of restoring animation; for, like many women of the period, she understood what was to be done in such cases, nay, possessed a knowledge of treating wounds of an ordinary description, which the warlike propensities of her foster-son kept in pretty constant exercise. "Come now," she said, "son Henry, unfold your arms from about my patient—though she is worth the pressing—and set thy arms at freedom to help me with what I want. Nay, I will not insist on your quitting her hand, if you will beat the palm gently, as the fingers unclose their clenched grasp." "I beat her slight beautiful hand!" said Henry; "you were as well bid me beat a glass cup with a forehammer, as tap her fair palm with my horn-hard fingers. But the fingers do unfold, and we will find a better way than beating; and he applied his lips to the pretty hand, whose motion indicated retarded sensation. One or two deep sighs succeeded, and the Fair Maid of Perth opened her eyes, fixed them on her lover, as he knelt by the bedside, and again sunk back on the pillow. As she withdrew not her hand from her lover's hold or from his grasp, we must in charity believe that the return to consciousness was not so complete as to make her aware that he abused the advantage, by pressing it alternately to his lips and his bosom. At the same time we are compelled to own, that the blood was colouring to her cheek, and that her breathing was deep and regular, for a minute or two during this repose. The noise at the door began now to grow much louder, and Henry was called for by all his various names, of Smith, Gow, and Hal of the Wynd, as heathens used to summon their deities by different epithets.

Simon Glover comes from the inquest upon Proudfoot's body to quicken his friend the Smith. "Unrestrained by the considerations of doubt and hesitation which influenced others, he repaired to the parlour; and having overheard the bustle of Dame Shoolbred, he took the privilege of intimacy to ascend to the bedroom, and, with the slight apology of—'I crave your pardon, good neighbour,' he opened the door, and entered the apartment, where a singular and unexpected sight awaited him. At the sound of his voice, May Catharine experienced a revival much speedier than Dame Shoolbred's restoratives had been able to produce; and the paleness of her complexion changed into a deep glow of the most lovely red. She pushed her lover from her with both her hands, which until this minute, her want of consciousness, or her affection, awakened by the events of the morning had well nigh abandoned to his caresses. Henry Smith, bashful as we know him, stumbled as he rose up; and none of the party were without a share of confusion, excepting Dame Shoolbred, who was gald to make some pretext to turn her to the others in order that she might enjoy a laugh at the expense, which she felt herself utterly unable to restrain, and in which the Glover whose surprise, though great, was of short duration and of a joyful character, sincerely joined. "Now by good St. John," he said, "I had seen a sight this morning that would cure me of laughter. At least till Lent was over; but this would make me curl my cheek if I were dying. Why, here stands honest Henry Smith, who was lamented as dead, and told out for from every steaple in town; alive, and merry, as it seems from his ruddy complexion, as like to live as any man in Perth. And here is my precious daughter, that yesterday would speak of nothing but the wickedness of the wights that haunt profane sports, and protect glee-maidens—ay, she who set St. Valentine and St. Cupid both at defiance,—here she is, turned a glee-maiden herself for what I can see! Truly, I am glad to see that you my good

Dame Shoolbred, who give way to no disorder, have been of this loving party." "You do me wrong, my dearest father," said Catharine, "as if about to weep. 'I came here with far different expectations than you suppose. I only came because—because—' 'Because you expected to find a dead lover,' said her father; "and you have found a living one, who can receive the tokens of your regard and return them. Now, were it not a sin, I could find it in my heart to thank Heaven that thou hast been surprised at least into owning thyself a woman—Simon Glover is not worthy to have an absolute saint for his daughter.—Nay, look not so piteously, nor expect condolence from me! Only I will try not to look merry, if you will be pleased to stop your tears, or confess them to be tears of joy." "If I were to die for such a confession," said poor Catharine, "I could not tell what to call them. Only believe, dear father, and let Henry believe, that I would never have come hither, unless—unless—" "Unless you had thought that Henry could not come to you," said her father. "And now shake hands in peace and concord, and agree as Valentines should."

Suspicion of Proudfoot's murder falls on Ramorny and his people; the former is associated on the testimony of the Prince; but the latter are put to the ordeal of birch-right, that is, to attest their innocence by oath in the church where the corpse is placed on the altar before them. This ceremony is well described: Bon-thron refuses the appeal, and challenges single combat instead. He is opposed by the Smith, as the widow's chosen champion, and defeated. Upon this he confesses the murder, but is suborned by his master Ramorny and Dowling to accuse the Duke of Rothsay of having employed him: he is then borne to execution, but saved from the gallows-death by the devices of the fishish Pottinger. The prince is, at the instigation of Albany, placed in ward of the Constable Errol. Of the unhappy state of the country at this period, a reforming monk, whose discourses have converted the beautiful Catharine, and led even her cautious father to speak rather irreverently of the church, draws a heavy but striking outline. "When I behold," he says "this rich and varied land, with its castles, churches, convents, stately palaces, and fertile fields these extensive woods, and that noble river, I know not, my daughter, whether most to admire the bounty of God or the ingratitude of man. He hath given us the beauty and fertility of the earth, and we have made the scene of his bounty a charnel-house and a battle-field. He hath given us power over the elements, and skill to erect houses for comfort and defence, and we have converted them into dens for robbers and ruffians." The flight of this holy father to the Highlands, and also of Simon Glover, who is accused of heresy, changes the scene, and brings us into contact with the wild inhabitants of that wild region. The funeral of Gilchrist Maclean, the chief of the clan Quehele or Kay, and the banquet which follows it, are detailed with all the spirit of the author's natural panorama on Loch Tay, the boat procession, the wailing of the mourners, the harsh notes of the national bagpipe sweetened into music by distance, the installation of Eochin or Conachar in his father's seat, are splendid instances of graphic and descriptive powers. Here, however, the most important point is a midnight interview between the youthful chieftain and his quondam master the Glover; in which the former, after having been refused the hand of Catharine, confides his fatal secret to the astonished citizen.

"I understand your tale," said Eochin; "but I shall find it difficult to make you credit mine, knowing the race of which I am descended, and especially him whom we have this day laid in the tomb—well that he lies where he will never learn what you are now to hear! Look, my father—the light which I bear grows short and pale,—a few minutes will extinguish it—but before it expires, the hideous tale will be told—Father, I am—a coward!—It is said at last, and the secret of my disgrace is in keeping of another!" The young man sunk back in a species of syncope, produced by the agony of his mind as he made the fatal communication. The Glover, moved as well by fear as by compassion, applied himself to recall him to life, and succeeded in doing so, but not in restoring him to composure. He hid his face with his hands, and his tears flowed plentifully and bitterly. "For Our Lady's sake, be composed," said the old man, "and recall the vile word! I know you better than yourself—you are no coward, but only too young and inexperienced, ay, and somewhat too quick of fancy, to have the steady valour of a bearded man. I would hear no other man say that of you, Conachar, without giving him the lie.—You are no coward—I have seen high sparks of spirit fly from you even on slight enough provocation." "High sparks of pride and passion!" said the unfortunate youth; "but when say you them supported by the resolution that should have backed them? The sparks you speak of, fell on my dastardly heart as on a piece of ice, which could catch fire from nothing—if my offended pride urged me to strike, my weakness of mind prompted me the next moment to fly." "Want of habit," said Simon; "it is by clambering over walls that youths learn to scale precipices. Begin with slight feuds—exercise daily the arms of your country in tourney with your followers." "And what leisure is there for this?" exclaimed the young chief, starting as if something horrid had

occurred to his imagination. "How many days are there betwixt this hour and Palm Sunday, and what is to chance then?—A list enclosed, from which no man can stir, more than the poor bear who is chained to his stake. Sixty living men, the best and fiercest, (one alone expected!) which Albany can send down from her mountains, all thirst for each other's blood, while a king and his nobles, and shouting thousands besides, attend, as at a theatre, to encourage their demoniac fury! Blows clang, and blood flows, thicker, faster, redder, they rush on each other like madmen—they tear each other like wild beasts—the wounded are trodden to death amid the feet of their companions! Blood ebbs, arms, become weak—but there must be no play, no truce, no interruption, while any of the maimed wretches remain alive: Here is no crouching behind battlements, no fighting with missile weapons,—all is hand to hand, till hands can no longer be raised to maintain the ghastly conflict.—If such a field is so horrible in idea, what think you it will be in reality?" The Glover remained silent. "I say again, what think you?" "I can only pity you, Conachar," said Simon. "It is hard to be the descendant of a lofty line—the son of a noble father—the leader by birth of a gallant array—and yet to want, or think you want (for still I trust the fault lies much in a quick fancy, that over-estimates danger), to want that dogged quality, which is possessed by every gamecock that is worth a handful of corn, every hound that it worth a mess of offal. But how chance it, that with such a consciousness of inability to fight in this battle, you proffered even now to share your chieftain with my daughter? Your power must depend on your fighting this combat, and in that Catharine cannot help you." "You mistake, old man," replied Eochin; "were Catharine to look kindly on the earnest love I bear her, it would carry me against the front of the enemies with the mettle of a war-horse. Overwhelming as my sense of weakness is, the feeling that Catharine looked on would give me strength. Say yet—oh, say yet—she shall be mine if I gain the combat; and not the Gow Chrom himself, whose heart is of a piece with his anvil, ever went to battle so light as I shall do! One strong passion is conquered by another." "This is folly, Conachar. Cannot the recollections of your interest, your honour, your kindred, do as much to stir your courage, as the thoughts of a bent-browed lass? Fie upon you, man!" "You tell me what I have told myself—but it is in vain, replied Eochin, with a sigh. "It is only whilst the timid stag is paired with the doe, that he is desperate and dangerous. Be it from coquetry—be it, as our Highland calliachs will say, from the milk of the white doe—be it from my peaceful education, and the experience of your strict restraint—be it, as you think, from an overheated fancy, which paints danger yet more dangerous and ghastly than it is in reality, I cannot tell. But I know my failing, and—yes, it must be said!—so sorely dread that I cannot conquer it, that, could I have your consent to my wishes on such terms, I would even here make a pause, renounce the rank I have assumed, and retire into humble life." "What, turn Glover at last, Conachar?" said Simon; "this beats the legend of St. Crispin. Nay, nay, your hand was not framed for that; you shall sport me no more doe-skins." "Jest not," said Eochin. "I am serious. If I cannot labour, I will bring wealth enough to live without it. They will proclaim me recreant with horn and war-pipe—let them do so.—Catharine will love me the better that I have preferred the paths of peace to those of bloodshed; and Father Clement shall teach us to pity and forgive the world, which will load us with reproaches that wound not. I shall be the happiest of men.—Catharine will enjoy all that unbounded affection can confer upon her, and will be freed from apprehension of the sights and sounds of horror, which your ill-assorted match would have prepared for her; and you, Father Glover, shall occupy your chimney-corner, the happiest and most honoured man that ever—" "Hold, Eochin—I prythee hold," said the Glover; "the fir light, with which this discourse must terminate, burns very low, and I would speak a word in my turn, and plain dealing is best. Though it may vex, or perhaps enrage you, let me end these visions by saying at once.—Catharine can never be yours. A glove is the emblem of faith, and a man of my craft should, therefore, less than any other, break his own. Catharine's hand is promised—promised to a man whom you may hate, but whom you must honour—to Henry the Armourer. The match is fitting by degree, agreeable to their mutual wishes, and I have given my promise. It is best to be plain at once—revert my refusal as you will—I am wholly in your power.—But nothing shall make me break my word." The Glover spoke thus decidedly, because he was aware, from experience, that the very irritable disposition of his former apprentice yielded, in most cases, to stern and decided resolution. Yet, recollecting where he was, it was with some feelings of fear that he saw the dying flame leap up, and spread a flash of light on the visage of Eochin, which seemed pale as the grave, while his eye rolled like that of a maniac in his fever-fit. The light instantly sunk down and died, and Simon felt a momentary terror, lest he should have to dispute for his life with the youth, whom he knew to be capable of violent actions when highly excited, however short a period his nature could support the measures which his pas-

sion commenced. He was relieved by the voice of Eochin, who muttered in a hoarse and altered tone.—"Let what we have spoken this night rest in silence for ever.—If thou bring'st it to light, thou wilt better dig thine own grave." Thus speaking, the door of the but opened, admitting a gleam of moonshine. The form of the retiring chief crossed it for an instant, the hurdle door was then closed, and the but left in darkness."

(To be continued)

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.

This meeting commenced yesterday, and, as we had anticipated, drew a numerous and highly fashionable assemblage. At an early hour the town of Windsor, and the various roads leading to the heath, had an appearance of bustle and animation, very different from their usual quiescent state; and long before the running, the course was crowded by an eager multitude, equally anxious for the arrival of the King and the commencement of the sport. It is usual to delay the first day of the racing meeting, and, in most cases, it certainly is not the grand day; but, if we are to judge from the number and rank of the visitors yesterday, we should say that Ascot is an exception to the rule, for there are few races, on their best days, that can compete with its first day.

We should state, however, for the guidance of the uninitiated, that the grand day at Ascot is the third or gold cup day. The usual hour for the races to begin is at one o'clock, or immediately on the arrival of His Majesty. Yesterday, however, the royal cavalcade did not make its appearance on the heath till fifteen or 20 minutes after, when it approached amidst the acclamations of the spectators. His Majesty came in his close carriage, drawn by four beautiful bays, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Prince George, and his Grace the Duke of Leeds. After the King came, the Princess Lieven, the Marchioness, and one of the Ladies Conyngham, and several other ladies. The Royal suite followed in five carriages, each drawn by four bays. As soon as His Majesty arrived at his magnificent stand, he came to the window and acknowledged the cheers and greeting of the spectators by repeatedly bowing with his accustomed grace and affability. His Majesty was dressed in a blue surtout, with a red ribbon and star, and looked in excellent health and spirits. Prince George seemed to engross much of His Majesty's attention; the Prince seemed to be very communicative with the different noblemen and ladies who were in attendance on the King, and was evidently highly delighted with the races, and which appeared also to be equally enjoyed by His Majesty. Before starting for the Oaks, His Majesty's two horses, *Dervise* and *Maria*, were paraded before him; they looked extremely well, and were brought to the post in the best possible condition. His Majesty, we believe relied on *Maria* for the race. The Royal party remained till the races terminated (a little before five o'clock), and left the course amidst enthusiastic cheers. In the evening His Majesty entertained a select party to dinner at the Royal cottage.

The course has undergone many improvements, was in good order, and admirably kept. The police department was under the guidance of Sir Richard Birnie, assisted by Townsend, Tounton, Rutheven, Sayers, Smith, and a strong detachment of dismounted patrol, and their united exertions had the effect of preserving order on the course, preventing depredations, accidents, &c.

Lord Maryborough's local little stand was occupied by several members of the fashionable world, and all the other stands were filled but the most attractive and curious affair of the sort, was Charles Wright's "Ascot Race Lodge," which well pulled outside, and well provided within: for the hungry there were viands of every kind: for the dainty, ices, jellies, &c.; for the thirsty, the celebrated champagne (not at 5s. 6d. per bottle), and for idlers, one drink, cigar, and other fashionable games of chance.

We omitted to notice the town of Windsor, which was crowded to excess, all the lodgings let and not a bed to be had at any price. On the Post-office, new subscription betting-rooms have been fitted up (they are most splendidly fitted up and are equal to any thing of that kind we ever saw). The Playhouse is open to-night with the *Haunted Inn*, *Exchange*, *Robert*, &c., and the *Servant's Wife*, but the company does not appear to be very good.

Besides the Royal party, we observed on the heath the Duke of Dorset (who followed the King in one of the Royal carriages), and a pair of gyps, Prince Lieven, the Marquis of Cleveland (who was in the King's stand), Marquis of Conyngham, Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Earl Strathbrooke, Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Worcester, Earl Jersey, Earl and Countess of Sefton, Earl of Oxford, Earl Verulam, Earl Mountbatten, Lord Wharfedale, Lord Lowther, Lord G. H. Cavendish, Lord John Fitzroy, Lord W. Lennox, General Grosvenor, Sir J. Shelley, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord Molyneux, the Hon. Fitzroy Staunhope, Colonel Russell, Colonel Uday, &c., and many foreigners of distinction.

According to the old custom, Lord Maryborough ordered the bell for saddling to be rung immediately on the arrival of the royal cortege. The first race was the Oaks, a stakes instituted some years ago, in compliment to his Royal Highness the Duke of York both here and at Newmarket, and likely to be a lasting memorial of his Royal Highness's attachment to the turf. It has always been liberally supported, and of considerable importance in the sporting world. The following are particulars:—

The Oaks Stakes of 20 sovereigns each, 20 for horses, &c. of all ages (2-year-olds excepted). Two miles and a half.
Mr. Payne's *Belzoni*, 5 yrs. 8st 3lb. 1
Mr. Delme Radcliffe's *Maria*, 4 yrs. 8st. (the King's)
Mr. Delme Radcliffe's *Dervise* 5 yrs. 1st. 6lb.

(The King's
Mr. Bacon's Dandelion, 4 yrs. 7st. 6lb. 4
Lord G. Cavendish's Amphion 4 yrs. 8st.
7lb.
Mr. Payne's b. c. Muffin, 3 yrs. 6st. 2lb. paid.
The following declared forfeit by the time
prescribed, and paid only 10 sovereigns for—
Duke of Portland named The Alderman 6 yrs.
8st. 12lb.
Mr. Richardson's Brownlock 5 yrs. 9st. 5lb.
Dr. Delme Radcliffe's Leviathan, 5 yrs. 8st. 12lb.
Lord Verulam's Helas, 5 yrs. 7st. 10lb.
Setting 5 to 4 against Maria 5 to 2 against Bel-
mont, 6 to 1 against Dervise, and 10 to 1 against
Gaudelou. At starting, off went Dervise at
strong running for the distance, evidently to
cut out the work for Maria, who was kept back
for the last push. Dervise kept in front for
about a mile and a half, when Belmont took up
the running, and made it all along the bottom
Maria being well laid in she there challenged,
and the remainder of the ground was beautifully
contested, the Mare appearing to have the best
of it, till within a few strides of home, when the
horse made an unexpected rush and won by a
neck only. All the jockies were first-raters—
the winner was rode by Goodison, Maria by
Robinson, Dervise by Arthur Pavis, and Dan-
delion by Conolly, whom we were glad to see
so soon recovered from the accident which befell
him in riding for the Derby.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovereigns each, h, ft, for
fillies, 8st. 5lb.

The New mile. Six subscribers.
Lord Jersey, Trampoline, by Tramp 1
Lord Verulam's Manille, by Orville 2
Duke of Grafton's Grissette, by Merlin 3
2 to 1 on Trampoline, and 4 to 1 agst. Manille
who led off at a smart pace, and kept it up to
the distance, where Trampoline made play,
passed her, and won very cleverly by a length—
rode by Robinson; Manille, by Conolly, and
Grissette, by John Day.

The Courser Stakes of 10 sovereigns each
for horses belonging to officers of the House-
hold Brigade 3 yrs. 6st. 4lb. 4 yrs. 8st. 5
yrs. 8st. 10lb. 6 yrs. 9st. 1 and aged, 9st. 2lb.
The winner to be sold for 200 sovereigns, &c
Two miles.

Captain Bulkeley's ro g. Popinjay, 6 yrs. 1
Mr. Cosby's Logic, aged 2
Mr. Bulkeley's chg. Roger 5 yrs. 3
6 to 4 on Logic, and 7 to 4 agst. Popinjay
The winner (rode by Chaple) made the first
running, and kept the lead, to the turn, when
Logic got up and passed him. He did not
long keep the lead for Popinjay again took
the front maintaining it, and won cleverly by
length: he was claimed immediately after the
race. Logic was rode by George Dockery
and Roger by John Day, eleven paid. This
race was originally fixed for Wednesday.

His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas 4 yrs.
10st. 7lb. 5 yrs. 11st. 7lb. 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. and
aged, 12st. 4 lb.

Mr. Wyndham's Chateau Margaux 6 yrs. 1
Mr. Milne's Brownlock 6 yrs. 2
Mr. Delme Radcliffe's Dervise, 5 yrs. 3
Lord Tavistock's Leeway 5 yrs. 3
Setting 6 to 5 agst. Chateau Margaux, 6 to 5
agst. Brownlock and 10 to 1 agst. Dervise.
The winner went away in front and kept it to
the turn for straight running; the other two then
came up and ran abreast him until near home,
where Dervise gave way, and Chateau got 2
heads of the third horse, whom he beat
cleverly by a length. It is evident that if Der-
vise had not run in the Oaks, he would
have told a different tale for this. Chateau
was nearly done up when he came in. The winner
was rode by Amell, Brownlock by S. Day
and Dervise by Robinson.

This is the third time that Chateau Margaux
has run for the King's plate at Ascot: but
never till now did the entry produce any thing
that was likely to have a chance with him. In
1826 he first started for and won it, and be-
came the Gold cup the same meeting. Last year
he also won it, Leeway being third. His recent
performance at Newmarket surprised the sport-
ing world; for no one looked for the chance
of his being defeated: when therefore, Brown-
lock beat him it was directly supposed that
he was either amiss, or had fallen off in his
training. Those who expect to be judges in these
matters say that he was not rode properly on
that occasion, and that instead of waiting, he
ought to have made running all the way; and
in this we agree, for Chateau Margaux, with-
out being a first-rate horse for speed, can go a
good pace for the distance (4 miles), better than
any horse in England. His defeat for the Craven
stakes was owing to the Pace, which was as
much quicker as the distance was too short for
him. Independent of his victory over Chateau
Margaux Brownlock beat Leeway at Guildford
last week, enhancing his own reputation, and giving
additional interest to the race yesterday.
Neither Dervise nor Leeway were looked upon
as fit to oppose the two old horses.

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

THE NEW MONTHLY

Opens with a sensible, but rather tame, article
on Public Affairs, which is the least interesting,
as it was written previously to the recent divi-
sions. The Philosophy of Clubs is a light, gossam-
ery, gossiping production, but it is too provin-
cial; while Anthropology is perfectly ungraspable.
Walks in Rome is full, even to over-abun-
dant, of learning, but we can say no more in
its favour. Gog and Magog, by Mr. James
Smith, is quaint, humorous, and pleasant:
such ought to be the staple commodity of Ma-
gazines. Travelling abroad, by Mr. Hazlitt,
possesses all the characteristics of that amus-
ing, brilliant, and paradoxical writer. Mr. H.
contends, that the French want politeness,
imagination, liberality, and grace; and, though
these propositions be somewhat startling at first,
we think Mr. Hazlitt, to use a legal phrase,
proves the greater part, if not the whole, of
his case. We doubt the sermon, in the present
Magazine, to be the production of Sheridan;
neither do we think it the production of
O'Connell, Bishop of Meath. In fact, it is a
dull piece of prosiness; and neither of these
eminent men can have had any thing to do
with its composition. Table Talk Abroad—the

subject the Court of Exchequer—is a light
summer paper, but it is more interesting to the
profession than to the public. On the whole,
this is but an indifferent Number of the New
Monthly.

THE LONDON.

For the present month, is the best Number
of the New Series that we have seen. The
first article is 'On the Reforms of the Law,'
containing the History of a Suit. The paper
is evidently the production of a professional
pen, and contains some shrewd and sensible
observations on the forms of action which have
escaped the lynx-eye of Mr. Brougham.
Art. 2. 'Mr. Hunt in Paris' is a pleasant,
haunting, and *legere* kind of paper. Nobody
can doubt Mr. Hunt's ignorance of Paris; but
the place was new to him—he had been, but
three or four days there, and the proverb says,
'Omne ignotum pro magnifico est.' 'The
Visit to La Trappe's,' we can state, a plain
unvarnished tale; nothing extenuating, nor
setting down aught in malice; and 'The Ger-
man Gibbet' is an article fraught with the
horror, improbabilities, mysticism, and drea-
miness of that speculative and hobgoblin
land. 'The Deserted House' is, we take it,
by the same hand as 'The German Gibbet,'
and it certainly may be said of this article, in
reference to the former, that 'in horror's head
horror's accumulate.' The 'Diary' in the pre-
sent Number is sometimes smart and spicy;
but the writer of the private correspondence,
under the head of the House of Commons, is
mainly ignorant of some of the affairs of which
he treats. In this correspondence we find the
following words: 'Mr. Plunkett, though
mortally incensed against Mr. Canning, on
the score of not getting the Irish Seals decently
in the House of Lords.' Now, be it known
unto all men—and we believe it is known to
all men, always excepting the writer of this cor-
respondence—that Mr. Plunkett never was
incensed with Mr. Canning in his life; that
they were always on the most amicable and
friendly terms till the death of the latter gentle-
man; and that Mr. (now Lord) Plunkett was
as well aware a year ago, as he is now, that
he was not getting the Irish Seals was owing to
an objection entertained in the *very highest*
quarter, and not to any fault or want of zeal
on the part of Mr. Canning.

THE QUARTERLY BIOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE

Was a publication much needed in the
country. The present, which is the first Num-
ber, contains the life of William Gifford, Dr.
Mason Good, Dr. Kitchener, Miss Benger,
Pestalozzi, and many others. Appended to
these biographical notices is a list of new pub-
lications, a summary of the passing intelligence,
and of the new inventions and discoveries. On
the whole, we congratulate Messrs. Hunt and
Blake on the inception of a work which can-
not fail to succeed, because of its utility and
interest.

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

Undertaken by Mr. Blackwood, is also a
work which demands our meed of praise, and
which cannot fail to be highly useful to the
agriculturist, the farmer, and the country
gentleman. The present Number, which is
the first, contains a series of papers exhibiting
natural science as applied to agriculture. It
also presents to view papers on the different
kinds of manures, with remarks on the soils, to
which they are more particularly suited. At
the end of this Number the general reader
will reap much entertainment as well as infor-
mation from a perusal of the transactions of
the Highland Society of Scotland.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

We have left Mr. Blackwood's for the last
Magazine in our notice, because it contains
not a single article we can praise, with the ex-
ception of a servile and temperate one on the
Poor Laws, the merit of which we are the freer,
on this account, to allow. We do not, by
any means, intend to convey that 'Old and
Young North,' 'The Wig,' and the reviewer
of 'The Man of Ton,' are devoid of talent
or even genius; but they possess, in a more
abundant degree than usual, all the faults of
Professor Wilson—great egotism, occasional
methodism, eloquence and rant, some bright
traits of feeling, and more than now and again,
a vituperative, abusive, and grossly personal
tone. We know that 'The Wig' is not the
production of the Professor, but it has some
of his faults; and of the 'Midsummer's Dream,'
we must say, that its 'slow length,' and in-
comprehensiveness, set us to sleep soundly,
though we commenced reading it in a stage-
coach on an indifferent road.

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

For June, has just appeared, and offers an
attractive table of contents. The papers most
interesting are the 'Spanish Novelists,' 'Modern
Spanish Comedies,' and 'Italian Literature of
the Eighteenth Century.' Of these, judging
from the style merely, we should divine that
the latter only was the work of an Englishman.
It is the article in which, more than in the
others, the interest of the subject is increased
by a judicious, varied, and easy manner of
treatment. The Review of Niebuhr's 'Roman
History,' and of his controversialists, as well as
the works it notices, in establishing, certainly on
very sufficient grounds, that the early history
of the Roman Republic is not founded on au-
thentic sources, seem to fall into the error
which they aim at correcting in the Roman
Historians, of indulging speculations without

the means of arriving at satisfactory conclu-
sions. The discussions, however, throw light
on many interesting points of Roman history
and customs. Were we to make any com-
plaints, we should say that the articles are in
general too long.—*The Sphinx, June 14.*

THE TWO DINING-ROOMS.

(From the New Monthly Magazine, for May.)

Up to the 24th day of December, 1825,
there was no house in London (at least with
wifely interior I am acquainted) that could vie
in pleasantness of dinner-parties with George
Talbot's. The mansion, not a hundred miles
from a street branching from Park-lane, was
one of those numerous edifices in that neigh-
bourhood that have been successively tenanted
by widows, ancient maidens and others of that
stamp, whose object in life it is to make a great
show with little means. Hence a bow was
thrown out of the back drawing-room so as to
overshadow the dwarf dining-room below and
at the same time to command a sidelong view
of Lord Grosvenor's trees, together with part
of the back front of his lordship's house. Upon
this back front the substitution of new iron
palisades for an old brick wall has recently en-
abled the public to sit in judgment; and I think
their sittings need not be of an equal length
with that of the inquest on the Brunswick
Theatre to enable them to deliver their verdict.
The exterior of the picture-gallery ought to be
a dead-end.

In tenements of a stamp similar to that of
George Talbot, in proportion as the drawing-
rooms are extended, the dining-room is pin-
ched. Widows and ancient maidens count more
upon silver tea-spoons than upon silver dining
forks. In fact, George Talbot could not well
accommodate more than eight at dinner. This
circumstance was to him a source of constant
lamentation. I have seen him, at least twenty
times, sorrowfully measuring the dimensions of
the room with his own extended arms. 'I am
just six feet high,' would George say upon these
occasions, 'and a well-made man can exactly
stretch his own height from the tips of his two
fore-fingers.' George, who was a well-made
man in his own esteem (I should like to see the
man who is not) would thereupon, kick three
or four comfortable red morocco chairs from
their station against the stucco; and would go
on measuring, with his nose against the wall,
nudging his wife into the dimensions of the ap-
artment, like Pizarro and Susanna in Mozart's
opening duet. 'Six, that's one stretch; wel-
ve, that's two; eighteen, that's three. (My
dear, do take away the screen; it's always in
my way); well, well, never mind, I'll mea-
sure the rest with my fingers.' The rest mea-
sured, according to George's calculation, just
eighteen inches more. So that, with a sigh,
George would ejaculate, 'There, I told you
so. It's only eighteen feet eighteen inches long
—allowing for the dwarf cupboard in the re-
cess, that's nineteen feet six inches—call it twen-
ty feet at the outside.'

Having thus proved, mathematically, that
the apartment did not exceed twenty feet in
length, Talbot would next set himself sorrow-
fully to delineate its breadth. This, after stretch-
ing himself in a similar manner, roasting his
knees at the fireplace, and inhaling at his nostrils
the dust from the cooked hat of a little
bronze Bonaparte on the mantelpiece, was pro-
ved not to exceed sixteen feet. Twenty by
sixteen; it was lamentable; he ought to ap-
ologise for inviting me to take my dinner in
such an apartment; but it could not at present
be helped; his lease would fall in soon, and
then, if he and his landlord could agree upon
terms; he would extend the apartment into the
garden and show me a dining-room as it should
be.

George Talbot is a gentleman by birth, a
man of talents by nature, and a scholar by art.
He has, moreover, the knack of getting the best
society at his table. There were generally two
dummies, myself and another; for talkers with-
out listeners would be like the Savoyard and
his monkey without an audience. In this hum-
ble dining-room, twenty feet by sixteen, I have
sat down to dinner with Sir James Mackintosh,
Rogers, William Spencer, and Jekyll, with an
occasional intermixture of Luttrell, Moore,
and Sidney Smith. After this enumeration it
would be superfluous to add that no pleasant
dinners were to be met with within the Bills of
Mortality. In fact they were proverbial. 'Am
I to meet you at the Spotted-dog next Wed-
nesday?' would William Spencer say, in his
careless jocular way (a nickname of his for our
host quizzed Talbot), and the question was a pre-
lude to festivity. Still George Talbot was not
satisfied. He could not deny that every thing
went off well; he must confess it did. 'Sid-
ney Smith talked,' would he say to me, 'and
you held your tongue; all this was as it should
be; nothing could be more proper and agree-
able; but, notwithstanding, I wish the dining-
room were a few feet longer and wider—well,
well, the lease will soon fall in and then,' &c.
&c. de-capping from 'landlord' to 'room as
it should be.'

Thus it habitually fared not only with me
but my betters. He would take Spencer aside,
and pour similar griefs into his ear. Moore
had to sympathise with him on the same score.
Jekyll recommended four elastic walls for that
night only, by particular desire; and Sidney
Smith reminded him of the consolation of Dio-
genes. The last ejaculation from George, to
which I was an ear-witness, occurred in the
spring of 1825. He had met a man, whom I

knew to be a dummy by his open mouth, and
was inviting him, interchangeably to dinner.
The north-east wind wafted into my left ear
the word 'only accommodate eight,' where-
upon I turned round the corner of New-street,
Spring-gardens, to avoid the conclusion of the
sentence.

At Christmas, 1825, the old lease expired,
and George bargained with his landlord for a
renewed one for twenty-one years he said
George consenting to build a new room on the
basement floor, the length thereof to be thirty-
five feet at the least, and the breadth twenty-
five feet at the least. George brought me,
with an air of great triumph, the 'document,'
as he called it, signed and sealed. It consisted
of three skins of parchment, and I was com-
pelled to hear him read the whole of it, not
omitting cellars, sinks, gutters, and wye-
draughts, together with the schedule of
fixtures. 'This bodes us no good,' said Spencer
one morning as at an accidental rencontre, we
looked through the iron railings and saw the
new dining-room, yet an infant skeleton, pro-
jecting its awful bowed front into the back gar-
den of the edifice. 'The Spotted-dog will be o-
ver-kenelled—mark my words, he will invite the
genus omne from Harewood-place to Bryan-
stone-square, and his dinners will be like other
people's.' While we were communing Tal-
bot joined us. This is a catastrophe which I
always deplore. Never look at improvements
in the presence of the improver. If you do, exit
candid criticism, and enter cuckoo-noted eulo-
gium. George, accordingly, paraded us over
rafters guiltless of floor, picking our pace as
though we were proving our chasity amid red-
hot plough shares; whilst he himself stretched
his arms in his wonted manner, along the naked
walls, anointing the tip of his nose with moist
mortar, and exclaiming, 'six, twelve, eighteen,
twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six—no, not quite—
—yes it is, thirty-six feet four inches;—and
now for the breadth.' The latter was ascer-
tained to be twenty-six feet; and George ex-
claimed, with an air like that of a man who has
achieved a battle of Waterloo. 'Now I shall
be able to give a dinner.'

I had the honour to be invited to the very
first dinner that was given in the new apart-
ment. Jekyll, Rogers, and Spencer were of
the party. 'Very good milk,' said I to my-
self, 'but I dread the inundation of water.'
Accordingly the knocker began to reverberate
with sounds that actually started the lean coun-
ter of a solitary dandy who was yet braving the
north easter in Hyde-park although all sober
Christians had long since hidden home to dress.
Then came Lord and Lady Walross—Mrs. and
the two Miss Stubbs—Ventworths—Tom
Asgill in tight pantaloons—Mr. and Mrs. Wood,
or Hood, or Gude, I never could ascertain
which—there was also a fat red-faced Major
Mercedith, and a tall man in blue, with a cork
leg. In short, we were gathered together to
the number of twenty-two, Talbot full of glee
at the immense army which he had brought
into the field, banded down Lady Walross, on
the announcement of dinner; and I brought
up the rear with the junior Miss Stubbs.

I should have observed, that while Talbot
could only accommodate eight, he had eight
as comfortable morocco chairs as man could
wish to sit upon. These were now discarded in
order to accommodate twenty-two, and a set of
miserable tottering narrow cane-back concerns
were substituted which I can only compare to
those tall unhappy perpendicular articles upon
which (Orpheus alone knows why) growing
girls are condemned to sit at the piano. I tried
to preserve my balance and succeeded, but not
until I had fallen into the lap of Mrs. Stubbs
while Mr. Wood, or Hood, or Gude, paid a
similar compliment to the tall man in blue with
the cork leg.

How the dinner went off I need not say.
There was a confused talk about turbot, Ma-
dame Pasta, champagne, Zucelli, hock, Sir
Walter Scott, brown bread, ice, and the new
building in the Regent's-park; but as for Je-
kyl, Rogers, and Spencer, they might as well
have been immured in the Catacombs. This has
now happened to my experimental knowledge,
half-a-dozen times with the same result. The
best part of the joke, or rather the worst part
of the tragedy, is, that George Talbot regularly
finds the 'quantum mutans' of the concern.
He will repeatedly say:—'Moore shines most
in a small party; Jekyll ought to lead in a se-
lect few; Spencer was overtaken by that stupid
Lord Walross, with his everlasting improve-
ments at Rose-hill park. Twenty-two is too
many for them,' &c. &c.; and yet he regularly
falls again into the same wilful error. For my-
self, dummy as I am, I must say that unless Tal-
bot contracts the dimensions of his eating-room, at
Eliaton did those of Drury Lane theatre, I
don't care how seldom I repeat my visit, S.

Varieties.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE, 14th June.)

A SEQUITUR.—Mr. Franke's house, at Ted-
dington, is in Chancery, and consequently un-
hited.—*The Ambulator.*

A SINGULAR REASON.—On the left hand of the
road to Chelmsford, near the twenty-first milestone,
is Fitzwalms, the seat of Mr. Wright, the banker,
in London. It is commonly called the Round
House from its singular form, which is an octa-
gon.—*The Ambulator, &c.*

INTEGRITY.—The debts of Messrs. Wm. Herbert
and Co. bankers, of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire
(who under peculiar circumstances, suspended pay-
ment in 1813), will be paid in full with inter-
est to the present time.—*Bath Chronicle.*

"OH, NO, HE NEVER MENTIONED IT!"—Quia de celebrated actor, and not less celebrated gourmand, is said to have possessed a secret mode of dressing a shoulder of mutton, which, notwithstanding repeated efforts to disclose it he suffered to die with him!!!

FASHIONS AT ASCOT.—Ladies hats generally white and about 4 ft. 7 in. diameter; no veils; petticoats interestingly short; the dress of light-coloured printed muslins and silks, of five hundred different patterns, decorated with enormous flowers, the extreme circle round the legs somewhere about ten feet.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF DUTCH INDUSTRY.—Anne Smither (the mother of Lucas de Heere) painted in miniature, and with such diminutive neatness, that she executed a landscape with a windmill, millers, a cart and horse, and passengers; and half a grain of corn would cover the whole composition.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*.

"FOUR AND TWENTY FIDDLERS," IN A WHALE'S BELLY.—An entertainment has been given by Mr. Russell, the naturalist of Gaud, for the purpose of exhibiting an enormous whale, which M. Cuvier and others think must have reached the age of nine or ten centuries. The orchestra was arranged in the interior of the stupendous animal, and there were twenty-four performers.—*Weekly Review*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD IN FOUR YEARS.—Some German journals predict the approach of a comet, which will destroy our world in the year 1832. A like catastrophe, it may be remembered, was threatened in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, in May 1773, by M. Delalande, when people died of fear, women miscarried, and the clergy sold places in Paradise at a large profit.—*London Weekly Review*.

THE MARCH OF MIND.—Where learning and trade flourish in a nation, they produce so much knowledge, and that, so much equality among men, that the greatness of dependencies is lost; but the nation in general will be the better for it. For if the Government be wise, it is the more easily governed; if not, the bad government is the more easily overturned by men's being more united against it, than when they depended upon great men, who might sooner be gained over and weakened by being divided.—*Marquis of Halifax. (Political Thoughts and Reflections)*.

ROUND STRENGTH OF SHIPS.—Experiments to ascertain the power of resistance afforded by the newly constructed round sterns of ships, during the continuance of a heavy discharge of cannon, were made last week, on board the Prince Regent Frigate in the Long Reach, near Chatham. The firing continued without intermission, for two hours, during which time there were discharged from her stern ports, 20 rounds of 20 guns, each loaded with shot, and many of them double shot. On examination afterwards, it was found that the stern frame did not exhibit any symptoms of weakness, but nearly the whole of the ordnance work on the stern fell off before the fifth round.

A MEDAL GOING A-BEGGING.—We have not yet heard what the Portuguese merchants residing in London, who congratulated Don Miguel as a constitutional Prince, intend to do with the gold medal which they caused to be struck for him in that character. That medal has not yet been delivered, because it could not be got ready for the Prince before he sailed for England. Who will be hardy enough now to present to his absolute Majesty a gift which flatters his constitutional principles? We trust something will, however, be done with the medal. Why don't the bigots buy it at half-price, to present it to John Lord Eldon?—*Weekly Times*.

THE INSURANCE TO INSURE AGAINST FIRE.—By an Act of Parliament passed this Session for further regulating the payment of Duties on Insurances from loss or damage by Fire, it is required in every case where insurance is made of two or more detached buildings, separated from each other by party walls, and not communicating internally, and of any goods, merchandise or other property, lying in two more buildings, or other places separated and apart, every such separate subject or parcel shall be separately valued and a distinct and separate sum shall be insured thereon; and it shall not be lawful to insure one gross sum upon two or more such separate subjects or parcels, under a penalty of £100.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*.

ANOMALY OF VISION.—A child, seven years of age, the son of a distinguished artist, commenced taking lessons in drawing from his father; but it may be imagined how great the parent's surprise was, at finding all the objects which the child represented drawn upside-down. It was first supposed that the child might be practising this inversion of objects in joke, but he affirmed that he drew the objects as they appeared to him; and as the drawings were in other respects very accurate, there was no reason for doubting the child's word. Every time that the object was turned, before he took a sketch of it, he represented it in the natural position, showing that the sensation received by the eye corresponded perfectly with the inversion formed on the retina. This state of vision continued more than a year; after which time the child began to see objects in their natural position. Many analogous cases have been observed: a very distinguished lawyer, for instance, saw, for some time, objects inverted; the houses appeared to him to rest on their roofs—men to walk on their heads, &c. This aberration of vision depended on a disturbed state of the digestive organs, and disappeared with the cause which gave it origin. Dr. Wollaston, after considerable exercise of body and mind, suddenly found that he could see but half of the figures of persons whom he met, as well as other objects which came before him.—Dr. Crawford relates the history of a woman who was attacked with a slight hemiplegia of the left side, who, from that period, could see but half an object, not even after that the power of motion had been restored to the paralyzed side. Another person had, for several years, a derangement in the vision of the right eye, to which every single object was represented, multiplied seven or eight times.—*Lancet*.

THE DRESS OF FASHIONS of rank at this period of our history (time of Henry VIII.) was restrained by limitations of a nature somewhat similar to those which restricted the absurdities of male attire, and was less extravagant. The gown, composed of silk or velvet, was shortened or lengthened according to the rank of the wearer. The countess was obliged by the rules of etiquette, to have a train both behind and before, which she hung upon her arm, or fastened upon her girdle; the baroness, and all under her degree, were prohibited from assuming that badge of distinction. The matron was distinguished from the unmarried woman, by the different mode of their head attire; the hood of the former had recently been superseded by a coil or close bonnet, of which the pictures of Holbein give a representation while the youthful and the single, with characteristic simplicity, wore the hair braded with a knot of ribbon. The materials of the dresses at this period were costly; and were sometimes enriched by embroidery, and by the addition of precious stones. Such was the demand for cloths of gold and silver, for velvets and damasks, that three or four thousand pieces were in one year imported from Italy. The number may appear trifling at the present day, when such materials of dress are not confined to any particular class or rank of persons, but may be worn by all who can afford to purchase them; but, in those times of aristocratic pride, persons of inferior rank were obliged to adhere to a simple and serviceable garment, made of woollen or of hempen cloth, somewhat resembling the Saxon tunic; and from this picturesque mantle or gown, the frock of the waggoner, still in use in most of the counties in England, is supposed to have been derived.—*1. 37-8 Recollections of Royalty*.

CHIEFLY SELECTED FROM RECENT LETTERS OF CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENTS.

MADAMEISSELLE MARS.
'What leads all Paris to the Courts, I pray'
'This Mars's sobriety comes out to day.'
'Constance, the Maid, is grievously suspected,
Of stealing that which LYONNENESS collected.'

LOUIS BUNAPARTE.
THE EX-KING of Holland, who has for some years past frequently visited Florence, has just purchased an hotel in that delightful city, where he intends to figure to take up his residence.

GOETHE.
'EGMONT,' a tragedy of this illustrious poet was brought forward on the 22d of March, at the theatre of Frankfurt. The music of the piece was by Beethoven.

LA FIANCÉE DE LAMMERMOOR.
THE admirable tale of Sir Walter Scott, has furnished M. Ducange with the subject of a drama, which has been just represented at the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, at Paris, with complete success. M. Frédéric and Madame Dorval, who perform the principal characters have added to their already deservedly high reputation by their acting in this piece.

LE CHATEAU DE M. DE BARON.
Le Théâtre des Variétés tells steps with its rivals in the march of fame and riches. Really Morton, Reynolds, Hook, and Co., when shall we have any variétés from you? The story is made up of a troop of strolling players, who reform, by ridicule, the conduct of a parliament, proud of his newly acquired titles and chateaux; then there is a pretended prince, who distributes decorations and honours in profusion, and without discrimination, I doubt whether this would do in London; Mr. —, the licenser, might be apt to deem the satire too severe at this moment.

LA DEMOISELLE DU COMPTOIR OU LE PREMIER DÉBUT.

This is the title of a Vaudeville, which has been just produced at the theatre of that name at Paris, with complete success. The principal personage is a young seamstress, who is taken from her vulgar occupation, by a man of rank, to make her appearance on the stage. Wit, humour, and sentiment abound; and the authors, Messieurs Melesville, Farmauche, and Arnould have reason to be fully satisfied at the reception given to their production. The character of the seamstress was *fine drawn*; the house was fitted to the very borders—there was no hemming, and marks of approbation were universal.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

THE departure of the hereditary Prince for Saint Petersburg has given rise to much speculation in France and the Low Countries. It has been represented by some that his Royal Highness is to have a command in the armies of Russia in their intended attack on Turkey. Others allege that the Emperor Nicholas has offered him the Crown of Greece, and that he has accepted the beverkin ere the bear be caught. A third party supposes, with more probability, that from the close connection of the Prince with England formerly, and his personal relation to the Duke of Wellington, he has consented to interfere with the Emperor Nicholas for the purpose of pacification. His Royal Highness is so wise to undertake a fool's errand; so we must wait with patience, and a short time will serve to explain the motives of his journey.

L'ORPHELINE RUSSE.

Mademoiselle Leontine-Fay has produced a great sensation at Paris, as the personifier of a dumb Russian girl, in the drama of M. Scribe, of the above name, just produced at the Théâtre de Madame. She is a delightful actress; and had we not Miss Kelly, and did not the remembrance of Mrs. Charles Kemble exist

with us, as lively as Madame Vestris herself, we might envy the French the possession of so charming a person; but we of the olden time are content to boast of Mrs. Charles Kemble. I wish we could see her revive for once in Cinderella; as for our sons, they may well be proud of Miss Kelly. For the plot of M. Scribe's piece, it is just as intricate as the question of the Corn Laws, and 'The Athenæum' has but eight pages to describe it in; besides, it would not be fair to anticipate the patent English mangle of —, for it will no doubt be subject of the operation until all interest and wit be fairly pressed out of it. The original (not the piece) is a composition of good things, taken from olden plays in place and dialogue; but we can yet bear to laugh at what our fathers laughed at before us. It is abundant in wit, tenderness, interest, and plagiarisms, and has deservedly been applauded. It — has it on the London boards, and he hopes for favour, let him render all the persons dumb, as the 'Orpheline Russe,' and mayhap he may have one change in his favour.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID.

THE Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, having fallen in love with a female slave belonging to his brother Ibrahim, desired to purchase her, and offered an enormous price for her person. Ibrahim was by no means disinclined to accede to his brother's wish, but he had sworn never to dispose of her, and was therefore at a loss how to oblige the monarch without violating his oath. Abu-Joseph, a learned and cunning scribe, being called in to advise, speedily hit upon an expedient. The caliph was to offer double the sum first tendered, but Ibrahim was only to accept one-half of it, and make him a present of the other, by which means he could not be legally said to have sold the slave. This arrangement, however, was not sufficient to remove the corner of the impediment, which Abu-Joseph next discovered; the law forbids a Muslim to touch even the garment of his brother's concubine, until she shall have been transferred to some third party. Abu-Joseph was too dexterous a hand to stick in this new morass; and whispered into the caliph's ear, that he should marry her to one of his slaves, on condition that he should instantly cast her off. The espousal took place; but a fresh and unanticipated obstacle threatened to baffle all their calculations; the slave took a sudden fancy to his seductive bride, and when the ceremony was completed, would not suffer his passion to be cooled either by threats or entreaties, so obstinately was he bent on not casting off his new beloved. The caliph was bursting with rage, whilst Abu-Joseph was contriving on the means of escaping the bow-string; at last his lips moved, 'The man is thy slave, most potent caliph,' he observed; 'thou hast the right of bestowing him on another; such being thy privilege, give him to his wife. As soon as this is done, the parties must be divorced; for our holy laws forbid a woman from contracting marriage with her slave.' The scribe's cunning succeeded. The poor ad-interim bridegroom became subject to his betrothed, and was compelled to resign her, without a murmur, to the delighted monarch. Every party came out of this concatenation of difficulties to their heart's content, save and except the disconsolate, interpolated, and cast-off husband. The caliph was enraptured with his acquisition; his brother, with having legally violated his oath; the female, with seeing the father of the faithful at her feet; and Abu-Joseph, with the heavy contributions he had levied on his three clients.

There is scarcely a vegetable which we at present employ that can be found growing naturally. Buffon states that our wheat is a fictitious production, raised to its present condition by the art of agriculture. Rice, rye, barley, or even oats, are not to be found wild, that is to say, growing naturally, in any part of the earth, but have been altered by the industry of mankind, from plants not now resembling them even in such a degree as to enable us to recognize their relations. The acrid and disagreeable *opium graveolens* has been thus transformed into delicious celery; and the colwort, a plant of scanty leaves, not weighing altogether half an ounce, has been improved into cabbage, whose leaves alone weigh many pounds, or into a cashew of considerable dimensions, being only the embryo of a few buds, which, in their natural state, would not have weighed many grains. The potato, again, whose introduction has added many millions to our population derives its origin from a small and bitter root, which grows wild in Chili and Monte Video. If any of my readers should be sceptical upon the subject of such metamorphoses let them visit the fairy bowers of horticulture, and they will there perceive that her magic wand has not only converted the tough coriaceous covering of the almond into the soft and melting flesh of the peach, but that by her spells, the sour apple has ripened into the delicious plum, and the austere crab of our woods into the golden pippin; that this, again, has been made to sport in almost endless variety, emulating in beauty of form and colour, in exuberance of fertility, and in richness of flavour, the rarer production of warmer regions, and more propitious climates.—*Dr. Parson Det.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S SERMONS.—The history of these sermons, as we are informed, is rather curious. During his incognito of the authorship of the Waverley novels, Sir Walter had his MS. copied by a gentleman who was studying for the church; and when the time arrived for him to read two sermons before the Presbytery.—The usual test of ability—he expressed, in Sir Walter's hearing his fear of success: upon which Sir Walter offered to write them for him, and did so, as we learn, the next morning. The sermons were read, and the gentleman, Mr. G., passed; but, falling in getting any church employment, he obtained, through Sir Walter's interest, a place under government in London. Mr. G. however still wishing to turn these sermons to account, prevailed on Sir Walter to permit him to do so, and he accordingly sold them to Mr. Colburn for 250l.—*La Belle Assemblée for June*.